

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"



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The FRONT PAGE

Ontario's Liquor Bill Promises Well Premier Ferguson's liquor policy, now embodied in a bill just introduced in the Ontario Legislature, was that Government control should be placed in the hands of "a strong, capable and highly efficient Control Board, commanding public confidence in such a high degree as to restore respect for the law and make its operation effective". That the Ontario Premier meant what he said was made abundantly evident when the names of the new Government Control Board were announced some weeks ago, and the Bill "to regulate and control the sale of liquor in Ontario", which displaces the 11-year-old Ontario Temperance Act, shows that its action in appointing men commanding public respect is to be further reinforced by giving them wide powers to administrate the act without interference from Courts or Government.

Premier Ferguson says that success of the new policy must depend on "wise and efficient administration" rather than statutory enactments. It really depends on both, moving equally and harmoniously in harness. The present Bill shows every disposition to abstain from hampering the administrators with vexatious details, but sets forth the broad principles on which the new policy will be conducted. For example, the Board is charged with all administrative powers so long as it does not establish stores in local option areas or Canada Temperance Act areas.

The whole responsibility for making a success of the Bill does not rest on the Board, however. The teeth in the Act are the clauses which state that prosecutions are to be conducted by the Attorney-General and that any person found selling liquor will be imprisoned for the first offence. If the Attorney-General gives strong and whole-hearted support to the Board by waging war on the bootlegger the fear of prison will be a powerful aid in rooting out this evil. To prevent possible injustice ONE appeal is allowed to a County judge.

It is likely that experience with the actual administration will suggest changes in detail in the Bill now before the Legislature, but only actual experience will be conclusive in showing what amendments should be made. The working of the system of requiring residents of Ontario to take out annual permits to drink will be closely observed as many will probably feel that the State is here committing a trespass on the rights to privacy of the citizen in sumptuary matters. The system of giving special permits to Doctors and Dentists and (for sacramental purposes) to Ministers of the Gospel comes under another category and will meet with general acceptance. It is also an integral part of the policy that no liquor may be consumed in a public place, but only in the residence or temporary home of the purchaser. The placing of a Board official in every brewery warehouse is also a necessary incident to administrative efficiency and the better limiting of possible supplies to bootleggers.

Altogether the Bill embodies a real, statesmanlike attempt to deal directly and effectively with the matter of regulating and controlling the sale of liquor. The objections of hotel-keepers that this bill will put out of their control the drinking by guests while denying the hotels any profits from the sale, deserve further consideration before the Bill is finally passed.

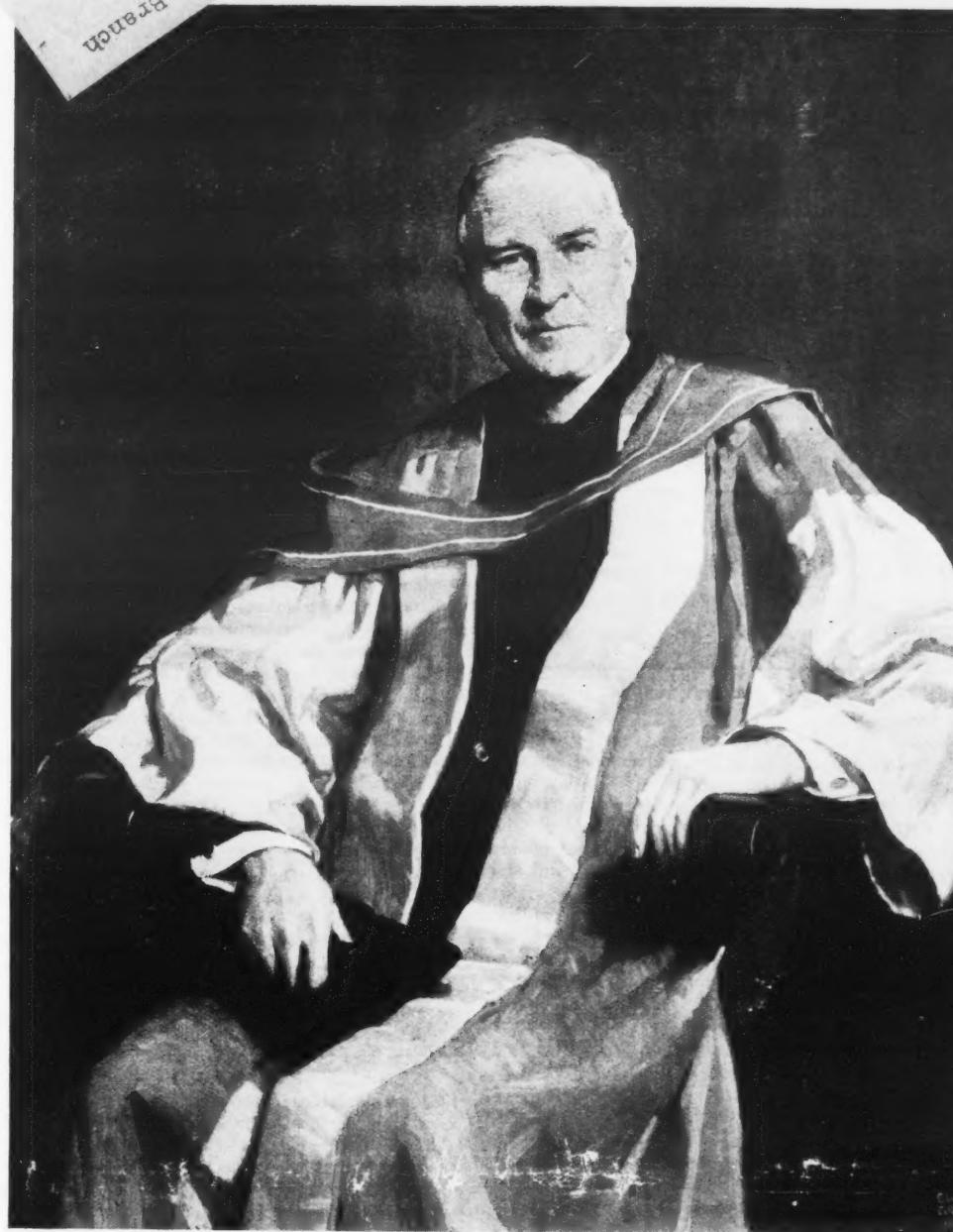
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A Common Foe of Mankind While the various nations of mankind are engrossed in their eternal struggle for supremacy over one another, a few lone scientists are waging war with an implacable enemy of all mankind, a common foe that may yet do what the League of Nations may fail to do, unite the peoples of the world by the menace of its increasing degradations on human life and property. It is mentally disturbing to realize that the world is better adapted to insect than to human life and that therefore the insects are quite justified in endeavoring to supplant us as the rulers of this uncertain little sphere. And that is exactly what they are trying to do every second of the day and it is only of late years that scientists have begun to learn of the extent and ramifications of their campaign. In the Scientific American, Dr. L. O. Howard, of the United States Bureau of Entomology discusses the gravity of this question:

"The world is fast coming to take a broader and more serious view of the importance of injurious insects. With our farming methods we are giving insects certain chances that they have never had before. And every new method invented to increase rapidity of locomotion helps to spread dangerous insects from one country to another. Had we not grown cotton over such great areas and in just the way that we have grown it for years, the boll-weevil would still be a rather rare insect breeding in the bolls of the cotton plant in portions of Central America instead of costing our planters three hundred millions of dollars a year. A modification of plantation practice would have delayed greatly the spread of this notorious pest."

Dr. Howard goes on to remark that down to the present time chemical and mechanical methods mainly have been utilized in combating the pests. While greater efficiency has been developed in such departments as the spraying of crops with insecticides and dusting them with the poisons, as a result of the development of research into the actual relationship of plants and parasitic life, scientists are now turning their attention to the employment of "natural" means to exterminate the insects. "With imported pests," says Dr. Howard, "and the majority of our principal insect pests are of foreign origin, we are trying to bring about the natural balance by importing insect enemies."

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture has its experts working in different parts of Europe, in North Africa, and in Japan, China, and India, searching for and studying the parasites of several of our imported pests, notably the gipsy moth, the European cornborer and the Japanese beetle. With the enemies of the gipsy moth, reasonable success has already been reached. With the other work we have not as yet reached conclusions of any great value; but a few parasites of the European corn-borer have been brought over, and these may alleviate to some extent the great damage to corn which threatens us as soon as this destructive creature enters the great corn belt of the West."



THE HON. AND REV. CANON CODY, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

From the oil painting by E. W. Grier, R. C. A., now on view at the Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists at the Art Gallery, Toronto, Ontario. This portrait was presented to Dr. Cody by the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, as a mark of appreciation of the honor done to him and to his church when he was chosen to preach the sermon at the opening of the English-speaking service at the seventh Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1926.

It has been estimated that the annual loss of the United States through the activity of insects is over two billion dollars annually. The figures apply only to that one country and yet they are stupendous. The elimination of such a waste of human effort depends upon the amount of activity man will direct toward the extermination of the responsible insect pests and as Dr. Howard points out, such an achievement will demand the entire co-ordinated effort of every branch of science. It is a matter to which the Governments of the various nations cannot give too much attention.

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Law System Promotes Crime In a recent address at Chicago, Dr. Andrew A. Bruce, Professor of Law at Northwestern University of Chicago and formerly Chief Justice of North

Dakota, analyzed the crime situation in the United States. First of all Prof. Bruce, who has made crime surveys in several American cities, was at pains to show that while Chicago bears a bad name for the high percentage of crimes of violence within its borders, there is no more crime in that city than in Los Angeles, Memphis, Kansas City or St. Louis. This may be so because Chicago, but it is inferentially a sad arraignment of the country as a whole.

Prof. Bruce expressed a personal resentment at the charge made by the British and Canadian press, and often by United States speakers and publicists also, that his country is the most lawless among the civilized nations. The charge was made, he said, without consideration of the peculiar problems which confront cosmopolitan America in comparison with one-race countries like France and England. Incidentally he overlooked the fact that Canada with its very low crime record is in many of its sections as cosmopolitan also. But nevertheless he said many wise things in the course of his address.

He stated as an expert that there was much exaggeration in statistics, but would not dispute the fact that there are more crimes of violence in the United States than in England and many other countries. "The need to-day," he said, "is to face our democracy and the problems it presents. Especially is our democracy inefficient in the administration of our criminal law." He pointed out that with an elected judiciary, and frequent elections, judges must beg at primaries for the votes of the criminal classes they are supposed to control. Police, who're not elected, owe jobs and preference to politicians who in turn owe their positions to the support of the lawless and criminal classes.

On the other hand in England judges are appointed for life and the police responsible only to the central government. They are thus absolutely independent of the criminals they are called upon to control. The curse of the American system of criminal law, said Prof. Bruce, is the spoils system in politics, in which the votes of the underworld count for as much as the votes of the upper world. Owing to short tenure of authority, law officers are looked upon as servants and inferiors rather than as the agents of a superior government. In these declara-

tions Prof. Bruce is borne out by Sir Basil Thompson, the former head of Scotland Yard, who in his last tour of America said that if England had the same system of criminal administration as prevailed in the United States crime records there would be equally high.

Prof. Bruce's references to the problems of detection in America as compared with other countries were most interesting. The percentage of motor cars to the population is much higher on this continent than elsewhere and provides greater facilities for escape. In England if a crook does escape by motor car he soon runs into the sea, or if he attempts to escape by water finds himself quickly blocked at a foreign port by a demand for a passport. In America the crook has a whole continent to wander over and different state jurisdictions to assist him in delay if apprehended. The remedies Prof. Bruce proposed were central identification bureaus and state constabularies on the lines of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Prof. Bruce has also discovered that crimes of violence are peculiar to certain races. In Memphis Tennessee, where he recently made a crime survey, he found that although negroes represent only 40 per cent of the population, 85 per cent of the murders occur among them. In 1925 homicides in Chicago totalled 456. Of these 166 occurred among the negro population and 92 among the Italians and Sicilians. These races are a fragmentary part of Chicago's vast population, but they accounted for considerably more than half the homicides. The misfortune of the situation appears to be that much as the less sanguinary elements in the large United States centres would like to clean up present conditions the prevailing system, root and branch, handicaps all efforts in that direction.

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Uncle Sam's Railway Problems Much attention is being attracted in the United States these days by a bill introduced in the last days of the congress

which expired on March 4th, to provide a method for consolidating the railroads of the United States into regional groups. Some years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission sketched out a plan for consolidation, but this has not commended itself to the railway world and the bill now referred to is the latest proposal made to overcome the difficulties which have stood in the way of American railway re-organization. The bill does not contain compulsory features. No consolidation will be required if it is not sanctioned by a majority of all the security holders of the railways concerned. One feature is intended to overcome the provision of the federal anti-trust laws against combinations, while another will prevent state laws affecting combinations from interfering with the fulfilment of the consolidation scheme.

A clause has been put in the bill by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives which provides that the capital stock and bonds at par of the consolidated company shall not exceed the actual value of the consolidated properties. This phase of the matter was emphasized in an interview given by Representative Homer Hoch of Kansas, who took an active part in fram-

ing this legislation. "My chief interest in this matter," said Mr. Hoch, "has been to secure provisions in the bill which will insure protection of the public interest as the first requirement before any consolidations are authorized, which will prevent improper valuations from being brought about through consolidations, with their resulting burden on the public, which will in every way possible prevent over-capitalization and improper financing, and which will preserve the so-called weak lines that may be necessary to the sections which they serve."

Canada's Basis for Rate-Fixing It is satisfactory to compare conditions in Canada in regard to railway capitalization with the acute position which this problem occupies in the United States. In the United States the question of over-capitalization has long agitated the public in its bearing on railway rates. In this country the railway commission has been able to steer clear of this difficulty and concentrate its attention upon other phases of the rate problem which are quite complicated enough to absorb its energies.

It is true that the Canadian National Railways are over-capitalized, but the capital value of these properties carried in the annual report has not played any part in the fixing of rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners. During the equalization case now before the board, a statement of its investment was put forward by the Canadian Pacific Railway as an indication of the low rate which it is earning on its property. This figure, which at the end of 1925 was \$930,849,107, it was noticeable, has not been challenged by any of the opposing counsel. It is generally conceded, indeed, that this estimate of the value of the C. P. R. properties is conservative to a considerable degree.

In these circumstances it appears that the Canadian public is much more fortunate than that of the United States in being in no danger of suffering in freight charges under the burden of over-capitalization. For this favorable position some of the credit is due to the railway commission which has persistently refused to tie itself down to any system of cost accounting as the basis for making railway rates. Another element is undoubtedly the low capital charges at which the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed. The conservative financing of this corporation has given the Dominion a rate-making factor which has undoubtedly been active in keeping rates lower than if they were based upon the requirements of other railways in the country.

Too Much Lawrence of Arabia That section of the reading public which has not forgotten the great war altogether must be getting rather tired of "Lawrence of Arabia" and his diligent press agent, Lowell Thomas, formerly of Chicago. Mr. Thomas' nose is rather out of joint just now because the redoubtable George Bernard Shaw has taken a hand in the game of publicity for Col. Lawrence, and has gone so far as to say that if it were not for "The Military" another Blenheim would have been built for Lawrence. To those who are a bit shaky on English history it may be said that Blenheim was built over 200 years ago for the first Duke of Marlborough. Some military historians are inclined to think the latter the greatest general who ever lived, since with mixed forces he carried the British flag to victory across Europe as far as the Danube. In the great war Col. Lawrence assisted Gen. Allenby to achieve victory for the Allies in the "near East" by his remarkable ability to win the Arabs to the allied cause. But to argue that the war was won in Arabia or in Palestine is to talk nonsense. That modest man, General Allenby, who was his superior officer, and without whose judgment and co-operation Lawrence's dash and daring would have been fruitless, has made no such claim.

To-day it is assumed that Lawrence, though "won the war" but should dictate British policy in the near East. As a matter of fact the British Empire produced many such resourceful men as Lawrence, who have not received nearly so much advertising. His rise from a job as a military draftsman at Cairo to that of a brilliant organizer of irregular troops in Arabia is full of romance and creditable to himself; but what about our own Sir Arthur Currie? Sir Arthur walked out of a real estate office in Vancouver to become one of the really great commanders of the war, under fighting conditions much more difficult than any Lawrence had to face. And Currie is but one of many men of British blood who in the sifting processes of the conflict proved themselves marvellously resourceful captains and organizers of human effort and courage.

Mr. Ferguson's Fraternal Message There has been much favorable comment in the Province of Quebec with respect to a fraternal message given to "La Presse" (Montreal), the chief French-language newspaper of Canada, by Hon. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario. No man is more fully entitled to be regarded as the spokesman of Ontario, not merely in an official, but a personal sense, and he will find few in disagreement with him.

Mr. Ferguson expresses the deep-rooted conviction that the harmonious development of Canada depends on mutually helpful relations between Ontario and Quebec and recalls the fundamental principles of the Confederation agreement, which he thinks, have been steadily adhered to without possibility of misgiving or misunderstanding in either province. He goes on to say:

"If the knowledge of their history and aspirations had not disposed Canadians to an appreciative attitude towards each other confederation would long since have proven a failure, for it would not have stood the strain of the various trials through which we have successfully passed. That is why I feel very earnestly indeed how essential it is that as Canadians we should all know more of each other, and of our destiny under the will of Providence."

"Confederation is based upon mutual respect, confidence and co-operation among the people of this great Dominion. For my part, I regard the Act of Confederation as a very sacred compact between all the peoples of Canada. It is a treaty in fact which I do not believe can be departed from, or in any way altered, without concurrence of the Governments and legislatures constituting the will of the people of all the provinces in Confederation."

"On this question I believe the people of Ontario stand side by side with their fellow Canadians of the Province

of Quebec, and with those of every other province of the Dominion. The accomplishment of Confederation was not an ordinary achievement. It demanded from men of opposing views and associations the sinking of differences for the benefit of the new Dominion. They had not only to do this themselves; they had to inculcate the same ideals into many minds swayed by those definite and pressing issues and problems of Government by which the two races were at times separated and sometimes united.

"My belief is that the future of Canada will far exceed anything we can imagine at the present time, provided always the two races that have contributed so gloriously in the past of their zeal and devotion to high principle stand together in continuing the faith, the work and the virtues of the Fathers of Confederation. Knowing as I do the attitude of the Canadian people of both French and English origin, I have no anxiety for one race or for the other, but am convinced that in the present generation and through coming generations they will prove steadfast trustees of a priceless heritage. Above all they will be Canadians; zealous of their freedom and liberties, and proud of the position of Canada in the great British Empire."

It is the belief of SATURDAY NIGHT that any misunderstandings with regard to each other that exist in either Ontario or Quebec are due to the misrepresentations of the lower order of politicians and journalists, who get their subsistence by appealing to racial and local prejudices. Neither province is free of this type of pest and such words as these from the Prime Minister of Ontario may serve a curative purpose.

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Montreal Council's Good Bargain

The more the question of the acquisition by the city of Montreal of the Montreal Water and Power Company's property is ventilated and discussed, the less explicable, on any reasonable business-like grounds, does the deal appear. The price to be paid, if the deal goes through, is \$14,000,000, made up as follows: For the stock, \$8,418,486; for the bonds, \$5,558,514. Yet this self-same stock the city contemplated buying from the company, in 1914, at the very different price of \$1,020,000, and even this figure was then declared by Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, ex-city commissioner, in an open letter bearing date the 15th February of that year, to be "sufficiently important to warrant the closest scrutiny of the taxpayers of the city of Montreal before any final decision is reached." The bonds, naturally, have not appreciated in value, so that the city is now to pay \$8,418,486 for stock for which Mr. Wanklyn, ex-city Commissioner, — supported by expert opinion—considered, in 1914, a figure of \$1,020,000 to be such as to "warrant the closest scrutiny." For downright "whole-hogging" inflation this "good bargin" must pretty well hang up a record.

Facts such as the foregoing have had a potent effect on the public mind. But, at the moment of writing, the majority of the council seem disposed to ratify the purchase at \$14,000,000. At a special meeting of the Council, held on the 11th March, there was a good deal of "sound and fury" and the Montreal Board of Trade and the press were challenged to "call us thievery, call us any names they like!" A motion to delay the decision for three months was voted down, as were several other motions. One to close the deal was lost on a call of "next meeting." One in favor of an open arbitration was ruled out of order by Mayor Meleric Martin, who also stated that a three-quarters vote of the council would be requisite to overthrow the original decision to buy at \$14,000,000. Finally, the debate was postponed until the 14th March.

But, though the council may likely decide to ratify the purchase at \$14,000,000, there will be no satisfying business opinion that this deal, carried through so hurriedly and with such secrecy, is a profitable investment. The property was sold a few weeks ago for \$9,500,000. It is now being sold again—this time to the city—for \$14,000,000. The city has been "unmouled"—and to whom does the profit go? To men of high financial and social standing, if one is to believe the common talk of the club and the market-place. If the deal goes through, they should be able to afford to rest on their laurels for a while. Incidentally, that is what many of the pipes appertaining to their fine bargain will have to do. For a large proportion of these are said to be old and not up to active service, the standard required to stand much longer the measure to which they will be exposed.

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Maritime Hopes and Fears

Ottawa is certainly the cynosure of Maritime eyes just now, and (if it were possible to stretch the metaphor that far) one might well add of Maritime ears as well. What of the Duncan report? How far is it in contemplation to implement that document by legislation? This is what the Maritimers are "wanting to know, you know." And the fact that their curiosity is likely soon to be gratified—for Premier King is expected to make an announcement on the subject right away—is only serving to accentuate the tense anxiety of the Provinces down by the rolling sea.

If it does not look good to Maritime eyes, or sound good to Maritime ears, there will be an interval for "alarums and excursions"—to say nothing of Ottawa-bound delegations and deputations. And one may be sure that, of these, if the necessity arises—and quite likely whether it arises or not—there will be no lack.

It is believed, down by the sea, that the Cabinet, after prolonged consideration of the matter, has made the startling and original discovery that the question of the Duncan report and its implementation is one that, almost literally, besides with difficulties. Among these latter, one of the most bristling is the subject of railway rates. The proposal for a twenty per cent. reduction of such rates as far west as Lewis is arousing not a little opposition, the contention of its opponents being that such reduced rates would have a highly detrimental effect on some lines in Quebec to which this concession would not be extended. This railway rate question is really the source and centre of the trouble inherent in any legislation intended to placate Maritime sentiment. Maritime opinion is rigid—indeed, frigidly rigid—on the subject. It is believed that the coal industry of the Maritimes will be aided by Government assistance to coking plants, and the hope is also entertained—though with less confidence—that their steel industry may also be assisted by the establishment of bounties for steel. Further, it is expected that there will be an increase in the subsidy to the three Maritime provinces. And, though this would be sure to give rise to a demand from the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia for readjustments of payments to them, it would obviously be only temporary, inasmuch as an inter-Provincial conference for the consideration of the revision of Provincial subsidies, and, in fact, of all outstanding questions between the Federal and the various Provincial Governments, is to be held after the present session of Parliament and in the course of this year.



PREMIER AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

A group taken on the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, when the Prime Minister of Great Britain opened the new Headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, Charles Street, Berkeley Square. Left to right: (front row) Lady Bryce, Mrs. A. B. Houghton (wife of the U.S. Ambassador), Mrs. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton; (back row) Mr. Alanson B. Houghton (U.S. Ambassador), Earl Balfour, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Marquis of Reading, and Mr. C. C. Goodrich (Nat. Treas. of the English-Speaking Union of the U.S.).

Mr. Forke's Lucky Smile

Story of One Cabinet Minister Whose Face Was His Fortune

By V. M. Kipp

ROBERT FORKE of Pipestone, Manitoba, is Minister of Immigration in the cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie King, because he smiles easily, because of his aspect of bland benevolence and his utter lack of personal enemies. This statement is capable of ready proof. To-day he is one of His Majesty's advisers in Canada for the reason that T. A. Crerar chose him as nominal head of the Progressive party in the days when the Progressives were a more formidable force than in this time. And Mr. Crerar selected Forke of Pipestone strictly because of his negative qualities—he was safe, he was about as radical as the Archbishop of Canterbury, he had no ambitions worth mentioning, and he was content to let the Progressive party seek its own level without too much guidance or interference. Mr. Forke held the leadership of a Party, which defections and elections reduced to a Group, because of those same qualities, and in the fullness of time that leadership carried him automatically into a portfolio. It is a simple story, but all the gods of the Scotch must have guarded the fortunes of the Honorable Member for Brandon.

The Progressive party just missed greatness. It was born of post-war discontent in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and disintegrated largely through lack of the right leadership at a critical time, which was during and after the general election of 1921. Crerar had been a member of the Union Government, but he was not a politician and had no fondness for public life. He was—and is—a very able business man, trusted and respected. He sympathized with the unrest in the West he knows so well, and almost without conscious act on his part he found himself at the head of a third-party movement. The opportunity was there for changing the political history of Canada into new currents, but the leadership was lacking. A leader with more evangelical fervor and more organizing genius might have welded a party to serve as a nucleus for all the Liberal thought of the country. Crerar was not an evangelist. He had no organization and no party funds. He was a leader without authority, a driver without reins. Those for whom he purported to speak in Parliament were agreed only in the determination that there was something wrong with the scheme of things and that the farmers were not getting a square deal. They were individualists, and he was not the man to make of them a united and effective fighting force. Then the Alberta members, always more faithful to Henry W. Wood than to any nominal leader, began to make trouble, and Mr. Crerar undoubtedly saw clearly what would be the end of it all.

Shareholders of the United Grain Growers, Limited, of which Mr. Crerar is president, opportunely discovered that their chief was giving too much of his time to politics and he was faced with a dilemma which did not give him much concern. He could not afford to sacrifice his business career on a political altar which had nothing of promise and little of hope. He called his following together, tendered his resignation, and proposed Forke as his successor.

Forke, born in Scotland, had lived in Pipestone for many years. He had made a modest success as a farmer, and his public life had been confined to the reverses of his township. He was a Liberal and a United Farmer, and when this new panacea for all national ills burst upon the wheat provinces he and all his neighbors became Progressives. The farmers, he agreed, were getting too little for their wheat and paying too much for their supplies. Something shd be done about it, he agreed, and if calling himself a Progressive would help a bit he would call himself a Progressive. Particularly when his neighbors nominated him for the House of Commons, and he was elected on a wave of terrific enthusiasm.

So Bob Forke went to Ottawa. It is difficult to believe that he was excited about it. His was not the age nor the temperament for thrills. He was content that things should be done if they did not put him to too much trouble, or cause other people too much inconvenience. His benign kindness, his gentleness won him many friends. As a back bencher he spoke infrequently, and while he earned no laurels as a gladiator of debate he revealed the presence in his intellect of much hard, sound, Scotch common-sense. Then he became leader of the Progressives, with no illusions whatever as to the extent of his authority. If he wanted to do any organizing he might do it—with his own money. He might speak in behalf of the group, but he never knew quite how many of the group were behind him. Actually he was "House leader" and he had no authority outside of it. Nationally-speaking, he was unknown. He seemed to be the typical back-bencher, the accidental and forlorn leader of a group which had no pride of ancestry nor hope of permanency.

Mr. Forke was consistent in one thing. He had been a Liberal, he was a Progressive, he was to be a Liberal-Progressive with the accent on "Liberal," but never had he desired or attempted to do anything seriously to imperil the chances of a Liberal government. Shrewdly enough he bargained with Mackenzie King for certain tariff concessions of particular interest in the West, and the elections proved their political wisdom. But always it was the olive branch he held out to the Government, and not the bludgeon. He knew, as a matter of fact, that the Progressives no longer had any formidable place as an independent party, and he seems to have felt that whatever of their platform he could secure by compromise was so much to the good when Mr. King had to go to the people again.

Then the election, and Mr. Forke out in the open as King supporter. The Progressives, except in Alberta, were scattered to the four political winds. The Third Party movement was done—unless another national emergency should bring about its revival. Mr. Forke led the little band of tamed Progressives into full communion with the Liberal party and emerged with his portfolio.

And now the fortunate Mr. Forke, having smiled his way into the places of the great, has to demonstrate his own fitness for the post of Minister of Immigration. Fate can carry him no farther. With no special qualifications, he yet has many of the characteristics which go to make an admirable Minister, though never a brilliant one. He knows from personal experience what Canada can do for the humble settler who is willing to work, and for corroboration he need look no farther afield than to his colleague, the Minister of Railways. He is perfectly well aware of his own limitations, and he is not averse to seeking advice and—what is more important—to taking it. He is not likely to be led astray by visionary schemes. He has not the broad vision of a Clifford Sifton, whose tenure of the same portfolio is memorable, but he will make progress in his own way: slowly, cautiously, always sure the ground is firm before he advances. With his metaphorical feet firmly planted on his Pipestone farm, his head well below the clouds and his sense of humor retained the new Minister of Immigration should justify his appointment and the faith of his friends.

A Word to Hon. Robert Forke

By LUCRIUS

DEAR Robert, seated there so calm and stately, In sweet proximity to Mr. King, And viewing the proceedings quite sedately As if you did not worry o'er a thing, Oh, can it be, Sir, you have quite forgotten Those stirring days, when, blunderbuss in hand (I really hope the subject's not "verbotten") You joined the horny-handed Farmer band?

Those days when you served under Mr. Crerar, Your assets just a Scotch burr and a smile, Not even as a helmsman or a steerer, A simple member of the rank and file, Those care-free days, dear Robert, gone for ever, (Ah, if our fleeting joys could but remain) When you were hardly looked upon as clever, But of the type that's known as "safe and sane."

So when Tom went to chase the elusive dollar, They called you forth to tackle his old job, You buckled on the harness, donned the collar, And everybody murmured "Good luck, Bob," Your farm at Pipestone (Man.) you love so dearly, Your pigs and chickens all were left behind, And though the new trail did not show up clearly You cautiously began your path to find.

The love you bore for Willie was amazing, You looked upon him with a father's eye, His words and deeds you often fell to praising And viewed his frequent errors with a sigh; To you his geese were swans, his motives blameless, He was Sir Galahad both night and day, You shuddered when the Tories, bold and shameless, Suggested that your idol's feet were clay.

Across the aisle you watched your gallant hero Fighting to keep his grip upon the reins, And when majorities fell close to zero, You rallied your supporters from the plains; One goal alone appeared to fill your vision, One true desire (of this there is no doubt), One noble task, one ultimate decision, To keep dear Willie IN, and Arthur OUT.

Now your goal is gained, the quest is over, You sit aloof among the wise and great, To put it plainly, Robert, you're in clover, And find yourself a Minister of State, No little cloud appears upon your skies, Sir, To mar the Indian Summer of your days, But, Robert, it is well to keep your eyes, Sir, Upon those restless chaps the U. F. A.'s.

One Must Express Oneself

By Hal Frank

PERHAPS it is because I am a rather timid and retiring soul, at any rate, I have allowed myself "to become moored in the backwaters of modern life". The expression in quotation marks is not mine, it is Esther's. Esther talked to me very seriously the other night. She said I wasn't "living". I told her I wished the Income Tax Office had that impression, but Esther said, don't be silly. What she meant, she continued, was that I wasn't "expressing myself". I said I never did in front of a lady. However, the purport of Esther's remarks was that at last, after all these years, man had found out why he was put here on the earth and that was, as you will now probably guess, to express himself. "The highest duty of any individual," said Esther, warmly, "is to express himself completely"—I regret the reiteration, but fault is really Esther's, she does reiterate so enthusiastically—"to develop his ego to the fullest degree by experiencing every experience and er, experiencing every experience!"

"I see," I said. "And how does one go about all this?" Esther looked at me helplessly.

"You must begin to LIVE!" she said, a trifle scornfully. "You must experience every... I mean, you must not be trammeled by the chains of convention or let yourself get tangled up in the skein of silly old Tradition! You should do exactly what you want to do. If there is some emotion that you wish to feel, feel it and never mind what the World says. If there is something that you want, take it, no matter what the Consequences may be. Don't you see?"—concluded Esther somewhat exasperated. "You must begin to LIVE!"

"Go on," I said.

"For example," continued Esther rapidly, "suppose you wished to go to work to-morrow morning wearing purple socks. You, being you, would say on second thoughts, no I won't. Because nobody else would wear purple socks. And right there's the point. Of course they wouldn't, because they wouldn't be you! And you wouldn't be you either, if you didn't wear purple socks! Because you have a wish to wear purple socks, and if you don't wear purple socks you aren't expressing yourself. You are repressing yourself instead, and repression," said Esther, firmly, "is very, very bad. It does all sorts of things to your insides."

"Couldn't I express myself in dark blue socks?" I suggested weakly.

"No," said Esther, "because it wouldn't be you!"

"But, my dear," I said, "it would be I. I don't like purple socks!"

"Oh, goodness," sighed Esther, "I only used purple socks as an example. Hasn't there ever been anything you wanted to do that you were restrained from doing because of what the World might say?"

"Yes, indeed," I remarked thoughtfully. "I have often had the deep desire at concerts to seize tenors who sing falsetto by the scruff of their necks and kick them into next Wednesday."

"There, you see!" exclaimed Esther triumphantly. "And that's exactly what you should do, otherwise you are not expressing yourself, you are not revealing your ego."

"But, Esther," I protested, "I should promptly be arrested and thrown into gaol!"

"What of it? Think of the experience!"

"But," I pointed out, "how can one express oneself in gaol?"

"Easily," cried Esther scornfully. "You could write 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol' and everything!"

"Counting the days mostly," I said. "My period of reading, writing and that kind of arithmetic is past, my dear. However, I'll think over what you have told me."

And think it over I did, coming finally to the conclusion that perhaps there was something in what Esther said. After all, why shouldn't I do what I wanted in this world, instead of only the things I was sure everyone would approve of? My reason for restraining my desires wasn't particularly creditable to me. It was nothing more than fear, Fear of Public Opinion. I was surely Master of my Fate and Captain of my Soul, and had therefore the inalienable Right to experience every experience and experience every experience!

And so the next morning I wore a big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole to work. I decided that if I was to express myself, I would say it with flowers. On the car I looked eagerly about to see if there were others besides myself who were revealing their ego. I noted quite a few, and it gave me quite a fraternal feeling: a man who snored beside me in the seat, a flapper in very short skirts,—indeed she seemed to be expressing herself almost completely,—another who powdered her nose and revivified her lips, and a woman with six children.

When I entered the office with the big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole, the staff took one look and arose and bowed. They evidently knew enough to appreciate one who had come into the Control of his Destiny. I acknowledged the courtesy and proceeded into my cubicle, where so soon repaired the boss.

"What's the idea of the bouquet?" he asked, indicating my chrysanthemum.

"I am expressing myself, at last," I said. "I am revealing my ego."

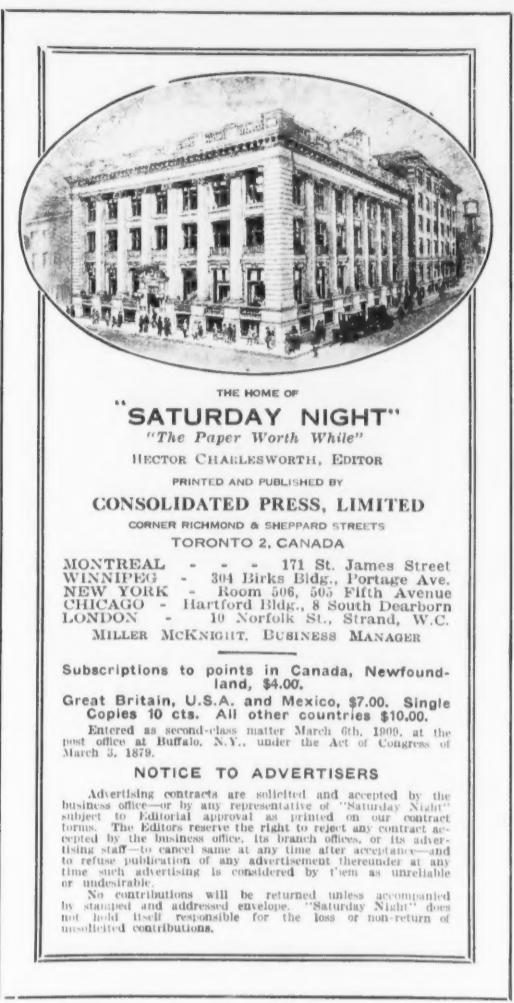
"You are, eh?" He cried, looking me up and down. "You'd better not let a cop see you or you'll be arrested for indecent exposure."

• • •

AGAIN, perhaps because I am a timid and retiring soul, I have become moored in the backwaters of modern life. I no longer express myself and I don't want to. Indeed, I have become suspicious of the whole business, I have seen pianists at concerts tear up the key-board by the roots because one note was a millionth of a tone out; I have heard distorted-looking young poets recite their entire works; I have seen executives haul out their hirings because one of their pencils had a dull point, and I am suspicious. The more I see people expressing themselves, the more I come to believe that it is all a fake; that many of them do so not because they want to Defy Public Opinion and the World, but because they want to win the approval of such. And not having any real selves to express or egos to reveal, they have to fall back on the Synthetic! And Esther says there really may be something in what I say.

At any rate, I have become so sensitive on the subject, Complex, because I haven't the courage to express Myself, whatever the reason, I have an increasing desire on encountering anyone who is expressing himself to ask him while he's at it to express himself to Timbuctoo or some point further, if it is, south. Only I repress the desire, even if Esther says that Repression is very, very bad for one's insides.

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"



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The Centenary of Guelph

Its Beginnings Under John Galt and William Dunlop in 1827

By William Lewis Edmonds

A CENTURY ago came April 23 two men set out from Shade's Mills, Upper Canada, to find their way on foot through the forest primeval to a point on the River Speed thirteen miles distant. As woodsmen they were without experience and, as was not unusual in those days, lost their way while traversing a forest trail that was none too well defined, while, to make matters worse, rain poured upon them through the then leafless tree-tops.

One of these men was John Galt, the Scottish novelist and father of Sir Alex. T. Galt, one of the fathers of Confederation. The other was Dr. William Dunlop, another Scot, who a decade later founded the Toronto Literary Club, wrote much about Canada, and from 1841 to 1846 represented Huron in the Legislature of the United provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Both were partners in the Canada Company, a British company that had obtained a grant of one million one hundred thousand acres of land near Lake Huron, known as the "Huron Fract," which was subsequently sold to settlers, most of whom were of the better class.

Owing to having strayed from the trail, it was the hour of sunset when soaked to the skin, they reached their destination—a shanty that an Indian murderer had erected as a temporary place of refuge near the River Speed. Their mission, however, had nothing to do with the Indian. The shanty, being the only structure of any kind in that part of the forest primeval, was being merely made to serve as the place at which they were to meet other men, who were to assist them in the performance of a function that was not only entirely new, but that was destined to produce important results—the founding of the present city of Guelph.

Galt and Dunlop, as commissioners of the Canada Company, purposed establishing a town site where trees were then, and for a radius of many miles, the only shelter and Indians and wild animals the only inhabitants.

They were greeted on arrival by a roaring log fire, which the men awaiting them had started. Galt tried to dry his wet garments by standing in front of the fire, while Dunlop doffed his hat and adorned himself in blankets after the manner of the "poor Indian." Refreshments, both liquid and solid, were hastily partaken. And then

the commissioners proceeded to perform the designed ceremony.

In the record which he made of the undertaking, Galt tells us: "It was consistent with my plan to invest our ceremony with a little mystery, the better to have it remembered. So intimating that the main body of the men were not to come, we walked to the brow of the neighboring rising ground." The initial part of the ceremony was the felling of a tree to indicate that the clearing of the site of the proposed town had begun, and a maple was selected as the first sacrificial offering. "Taking an axe from one of the woodmen" records Mr. Galt, "I struck the first stroke. To me at least the moment was impressive—and the silence of the wood that echoed to the sound was as the sigh of a solemn genius of the wilderness departing forever." Woodmen took up the task and soon the tree fell with a crash of accumulating thunder, as if ancient nature was alarmed at the entrance of man into her innocent solitude with his sorrows, his follies and his crimes." And then, we are told by the same authority, that Dr. Dunlop "pulled a flask of whiskey from his bosom, and we drank prosperity to the city of Guelph." And that is how the Guelph of to day had its birth on St. George's Day a century ago, and which, the citizens and erstwhile citizens of the "Royal City" are to celebrate with becoming ceremonies on April 23.

Social, economic and industrial conditions, when compared with those obtaining to-day, were then very crude. When the changes that have since taken place are taken into consideration and the history that has since been made, the ceremony that brought Guelph into being seems to have taken place in the very remote past. Upper Canada, then in existence about thirty-five years, had a population of only 170,000, while that of Toronto (then known as Muddy York) was less than two thousand. Great Britain has since had four new monarchs, and then, as now, a King George was on the throne. Upper Canada, in process of getting out of its swaddling clothes, had just decided to support its civil list from the funds of its own treasury, thereby relieving the British Government of the task. Construction of the first Welland canal was under way and an agitation was on foot to increase the depth of the St. Lawrence canals from four and a half feet to nine feet. And now, a century later, another new Welland canal is being built and the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals from fourteen to twenty-seven feet is being mooted—proof that history does sometimes repeat itself. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada was still a part of the Methodist Church of the United States, the apron strings that held it thereto not having been cut until the following year, while the Presbyterian Church was urging that it be permitted to participate in the benefits accruing from the Clergy Reserves. King's College, the predecessor of the University of Toronto, obtained its charter the same year that Guelph was founded. Down in Quebec the British Government was constructing, at a cost of thirty-five million dollars, the famous fortifications that now crown the brow of Cape Diamond, while in Upper Canada the same authority was building, at a cost of four millions, the Rideau canal. In the vicinity of Toronto, Indians were common, and on the banks of the Credit river, about a dozen miles distant, was a substantial community of the aborigines, to which Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who several years later became superintendent of schools for Upper Canada, was the year before Guelph was founded appointed missionary. There wasn't a mile of railway in the whole country until nearly a decade later, while the "Royal City" was in existence about a quarter of a century before it could boast of being on a railway line.

And yet, long ago as the founding of Guelph may seem to be, Adam Brown, the veteran citizen of Hamilton, who passed away a year or two ago, was at that time a little over one year old, while the embryo city had only been on its way sixteen years when Sir William Mulock, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, was born at Bondhead, north of Toronto.

Named as a city when it was born, many decades passed before Guelph became a city in the legal sense. But at no stage of its history was there any doubt as to its potential possibilities. In its situation the town site was both beautiful and commanding, while the soil in its vicinity, as time has demonstrated, was rich and fertile. It was this fact that induced the Ontario Government to purchase five hundred and fifty acres on the outskirts of the town over half a century ago for the establishment of a model farm, which is to-day known as the Provincial Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute, with seven hundred acres of land, a magnificent and imposing group of buildings, over seventy professors, and about seventeen hundred students. Guelph is noted as the centre of an excellent live stock and dairying district and is annually the site of the Provincial Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show.

A century after its foundation finds Guelph a city with a population of about twenty thousand, forty-five hundred houses, broad business streets, and bearing a general appearance of prosperous solidarity. As a manufacturing centre it is of much importance, the products of its factories having an annual value of about twenty million dollars, while close to four million are paid out in salaries and wages. Automobile tires, motor cars, radiators, furnaces, boilers, engines, machinery, linens, carpets, pianos and malleable iron are among the products of the city's manufacturing plants.

During the few years that John Galt lived in Canada after driving the axe into the maple tree that was the first to fall in the clearing process he spent much of his time in Guelph, furthering its interests. After his return to Scotland, where he wrote the "Annals of the Parish"—the classic that is the crown of his literary fame—the embryo city of his creation was often in his mind. And who can tell, possibly his spirit may be mingling with the kindred spirits that will foregather in the "Royal City" on April 23 next to celebrate the first century of its advent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1,937 Letters Gone Astray

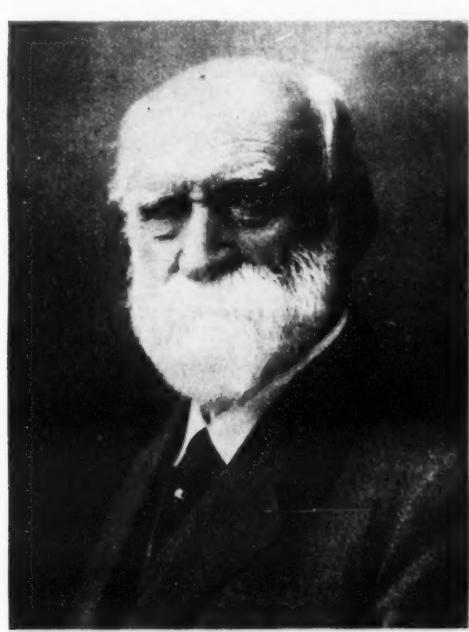
EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.
Dear Sir.—This is one of the 2,000 letters you will receive to-day to point out that Dr. Jonathan Goforth is not a Methodist nor a missionary of the United Church, but of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Yours truly,
JOHN D. BROWN

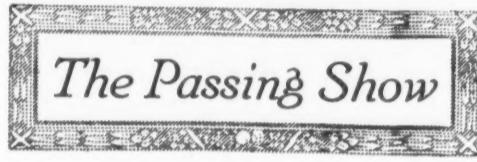
Toronto, Ont., March 10, 1927.

Sunny Side of an Eon

THE bones of a woman presumably a million years old have been found in Asia. But you'll never get her to admit she is a day over a hundred thousand.—*Life*



LORD GLADSTONE WRITES ANOTHER LETTER
An earlier communication of his, refuting Capt. Peter Wright's slanders against his revered Father, William Ewart Gladstone, received the attention of the nation. Quite recently, following the trial in which Capt. Wright was utterly discredited, Lord Gladstone addressed another communication to him, the contents of which have not been disclosed.



EVEN IN THAT DAY—

(A free translation of a free translation of a poem in the Chinese, "On the Birth of His Son" by Su Tung-po (A. D. 1036-1101).

They pray he'll clever be, torsooth
Who gaze upon their little chap,
But I whose sorry life is proof
That brains are but a handicap
Can only hope and pray that he's
Intended to be dull of pate—
So he will pass his days at ease
And be a Minister of State!

THE NUCLEUS

Two pints make one quart. Four quarts make one bootegger.

The latest news from Paris is that hats are being trimmed in the back.

Shingle style?

Spring is in the air, but the difficulty is to tune out winter.

The Tariff Advisory Board have recorded that women now wear 2 pounds 7 ounces of clothes as against 8 pounds of a few years ago.

Well, that is one way of reducing weight.

Money talks, but it is a snob. It talks only to other money.

According to the scientists, the world is best adapted for insect life. This ought to make man feel right at home.

ROGUE'S GALLERY

Ah-ha, and now we come to Mr. Nittlewit, known as the "wise-cracker" par excellence. It is Mr. Nittlewit who keeps himself in gales of laughter at his snappy retorts. No matter what you say, he has a neat "comeback" that leaves you floored. If you remark that it looks like rain, he replies, "So's your aunt Emma." Should you fall on your face and double up your nose, he chuckles, "It won't be long now!" If you should deliver yourself of the opinion that the old-fashioned skirts were more becoming, he laughs, "Ahh, they're bologna! (Blow-knee, see? Ha! Ha!)

You observe that Mr. Nittlewit has his mouth half-open. He was just about to utter a wise-crack when we snapped the shutter and held him forever in that inarticulate pose.

What the United States seems to need more than anything else at the moment is the popularizing of permanent waving.

The woman pays, but it is usually with her husband's check-book.

The announcement that the liquor shops are to be opened in May will likely result in a re-routing of the May Day parade.

It is sometimes hard to realize how women get their reputation for being such good shoppers when you see the husbands they get.

It used to be said that love made the world go round. But nowadays one finds that love strongly inclines the world to find a parking space.

CONTRAST

Her brother threw her cloak on
Awry and out of place.
In fact he was so careless
He almost flung it in her face!

But when her lover draped it 'round
Her youthful form so fair,
How tenderly he adjusted
Every tiny wrinkle there!

—Malvina Passmore

Women keep changing their minds, as is their prerogative, but they never seem to get better ones.

Those who are trying to reduce should beware of endangering their health by over-doing it. The sensible thing to do is to strive for the happy medium.



Spring

There is an air of easy freedom . . . of slender grace . . . of joyous youth in the style and fit of Monarch Knitted Suits.

They have a distinctly "tailored" appearance, too, the result of original designing and uniformly perfect knitting with only the finest of resilient, pure wool Monarch yarns.

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The flapper hates a poor sport. But let a rich one leave in sight . . .

Those who buy the nude art magazines may not know art, but they know what they like.

Hal Frank

March 19, 1927

of Quebec, and with those of every other province of the Dominion. The accomplishment of Confederation was not an ordinary achievement. It demanded from men of opposing views and associations the sinking of differences for the benefit of the new Dominion. They had not only to do this themselves; they had to inculcate the same ideals into many minds swayed by those definite and pressing issues and problems of Government by which the two races were at times separated and sometimes united.

"My belief is that the future of Canada will far exceed anything we can imagine at the present time, provided always the two races that have contributed so gloriously in the past of their zeal and devotion to high principle stand together in continuing the faith, the work and the virtues of the Fathers of Confederation. Knowing as I do the attitude of the Canadian people of both French and English origin, I have no anxiety for one race or for the other, but am convinced that in the present generation and through coming generations they will prove steadfast trustees of a priceless heritage. Above all they will be Canadians; zealous of their freedom and liberties, and proud of the position of Canada in the great British Empire."

It is the belief of SATURDAY NIGHT that any misunderstandings with regard to each other that exist in either Ontario or Quebec, are due to the misrepresentations of the lower order of politicians and journalists, who get their subsistence by appealing to racial and local prejudices. Neither province is free of this type of pest, and such words as these from the Prime Minister of Ontario may serve a curative purpose.

Montreal Council's Good Bargain

The more the question of the acquisition by the city of Montreal of the Montreal Water and Power Company's property is ventilated and discussed, the less explicable, on any reasonable business-like grounds, does the deal appear. The price to be paid, if the deal goes through, is \$14,000,000, made up as follows: For the stock, \$8,418,486; for the bonds, \$5,558,514. Yet this same stock the city contemplated buying from the company, in 1914, at the very different price of \$1,020,000, and even this figure was then declared by Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, ex-city commissioner, in an open letter bearing date the 15th February of that year, to be "sufficiently important to warrant the closest scrutiny of the taxpayers of the city of Montreal before any final decision is reached." The bonds, naturally, have not appreciated in value, so that the city is now to pay \$8,418,486 for stock for which Mr. Wanklyn, ex-city Commissioner, — supported by expert opinion—considered, in 1914, a figure of \$1,020,000, to be such as to "warrant the closest scrutiny." For downright "whole-hogging" inflation this "good bargain" must pretty well hang in a record.

Facts such as the foregoing have had a potent effect on the public mind. But, at the moment of writing, the majority of the council seem disposed to ratify the purchase at \$14,000,000. At a special meeting of the Council, held on the 11th March, there was a good deal of "sound and fury," and the Montreal Board of Trade and the press were challenged to "call us thieves, call us any names they like." A motion to delay the decision for three months was voted down, as were several other motions. One to close the deal was foisted on a call of "next meeting." One in favor of an open arbitration was ruled out of order by Mayor Mederic Martin, who also stated that a three-quarters vote of the council would be requisite to overthrow the original decision to buy at \$14,000,000. Finally, the debate was postponed until the 14th March.

But, though the council may likely decide to ratify the purchase at \$14,000,000, there will be no satisfying business opinion that this deal, carried through so hurriedly and with such secrecy, is a profitable investment. The property was sold a few weeks ago for \$9,500,000. It is now being sold again—this time to the city—for \$14,000,000. The city has been "united"—and to whom does the profit go? To men of high financial and social standing, if one is to believe the common talk of the club and the market-place. If the deal goes through, they should be able to afford to rest on their laurels for a while. Incidentally, that is what many of the pipes pertaining to their fine bargain will have to do. For a large proportion of these are said to be old and not up to active service, the standard required to stand much longer the pressure to which they will be exposed.

Maritime Hopes and Fears

Ottawa is certainly the cynosure of Maritime eyes just now, and (if it were possible to stretch the metaphor that far) one might well add of Maritime ears as well. What of the Duncan report? How far is it in contemplation to implement that document by legislation? This is what the Maritimes are "wanting to know, you know." And the fact that their curiosity is likely soon to be gratified—for Premier King is expected to make an announcement on the subject right away—is only serving to accentuate the tense anxiety of the Provinces down by the rolling sea.

If it does not look good to Maritime eyes, or sound good to Maritime ears, there will be an interval for "adumbrations and excursions"—to say nothing of Ottawa-bound delegations and deputations. And one may be sure that, of these, if the necessity arises—and quite likely whether it arises or not—there will be no lack.

It is believed, down by the sea, that the Cabinet, after prolonged consideration of the matter, has made the startling and original discovery that the question of the Duncan report and its implementation is one that, almost literally, bristles with difficulties. Among these latter, one of the most bristling is the subject of railway rates. The proposal for a twenty per cent reduction of such rates as far west as Lewis is arousing not a little opposition, the contention of its opponents being that such reduced rates would have a highly detrimental effect on some lines in Quebec to which this concession would not be extended. This railway rate question is really the source and centre of the trouble inherent in any legislation intended to please Maritime sentiment. Maritime opinion is rigid—indeed, frigidly rigid—on the subject. It is believed that the coal industry of the Maritimes will be aided by Government assistance to coking plants, and the hope is also entertained—though with less confidence—that their steel industry may also be assisted by the establishment of bounties for steel. Further, it is expected that there will be an increase in the subsidy to the three Maritime provinces. And, though this would be sure to give rise to a demand from the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia for readjustments of payments to them, it would obviously be only temporary, inasmuch as an inter-Provincial conference for the consideration of the revision of Provincial subsidies, and, in fact, of all outstanding questions between the Federal and the various Provincial Governments, is to be held after the present session of Parliament and in the course of this year.



PREMIER AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

A group taken on the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, when the Prime Minister of Great Britain opened the new Headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, Charles Street, Berkeley Square. Left to right: (front row) Lady Bryce, Mrs. A. B. Houghton (wife of the U.S. Ambassador), Mrs. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton; (back row) Mr. Alanson B. Houghton (U.S. Ambassador), Earl Balfour, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Marquis of Reading, and Mr. C. G. Goodrich (Nat. Treas. of the English-Speaking Union of the U.S.).

Mr. Forke's Lucky Smile Story of One Cabinet Minister Whose Face Was His Fortune By V. M. Kipp

ROBERT FORKE of Pipestone, Manitoba, is Minister of Immigration in the cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie King, because he smiles easily, because of his aspect of bland benevolence and his utter lack of personal enemies. This statement is capable of ready proof. To-day he is one of His Majesty's advisers in Canada for the reason that T. A. Crerar chose him as nominal head of the Progressive party in the days when the Progressives were a more formidable force than in this time. And Mr. Crerar selected Forke of Pipestone strictly because of his negative qualities—he was safe, he was about as radical as the Archbishop of Canterbury, he had no ambitions worth mentioning, and he was content to let the Progressive party seek its own level without too much guidance or interference. Mr. Forke held the leadership of a Party, which defections and elections reduced to a Group, because of those same qualities, and in the fullness of time that leadership carried him automatically into a portfolio. It is a simple story, but all the gods of the Scotch must have guarded the fortunes of the Honorable Member for Brandon.

The Progressive party just missed greatness. It was born of post-war discontent in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and disintegrated largely through lack of the right leadership at a critical time, which was during and after the general election of 1921. Crerar had been a member of the Union Government, but he was not a politician and had no fondness for public life. He was—and is—a very able business man, trusted and respected. He sympathized with the unrest in the West he knows so well, and almost without conscious act on his part he found himself at the head of a third-party movement. The opportunity was there for changing the political history of Canada into new currents, but the leadership was lacking. A leader with more evangelical fervor and more organizing genius might have welded a party to serve as a nucleus for all the Liberal thought of the country. Crerar was not an evangelist. He had no organization and no party funds. He was a leader without authority, a driver without reins. Those for whom he purported to speak in Parliament were agreed only in the determination that there was something wrong with the scheme of things and that the farmers were not getting a square deal. They were individualists, and he was not the man to make them a united and effective fighting force. Then the Alberta members, always more faithful to Henry W. Wood than to any nominal leader, began to make trouble, and Mr. Crerar undoubtedly saw clearly what would be the end of it all.

Shareholders of the United Grain Growers, Limited, of which Mr. Crerar is president, opportunely discovered that their chief was giving too much of his time to politics and he was faced with a dilemma which did not give him much concern. He could not afford to sacrifice his business career on a political altar which had nothing of promise and little of hope. He called his following together, tendered his resignation, and proposed Forke as his successor.

Forke, born in Scotland, had lived in Pipestone for many years. He had made a modest success as a farmer, and his public life had been confined to the reevehip of his township. He was a Liberal and a United Farmer, and when this new panacea for all national ills burst upon the wheat provinces he and all his neighbors became Progressives. The farmers, he agreed, were getting too little for their wheat and paying too much for their supplies. Something should be done about it, he agreed, and if calling himself a Progressive would help a bit he would call himself a Progressive. Particularly when his neighbors nominated him for the House of Commons, and he was elected on a wave of terrific enthusiasm.

So Bob Forke went to Ottawa. It is difficult to believe that he was excited about it. His was not the age nor the temperament for thrills. He was content that things should be done if they did not put him to too much trouble, or cause other people too much inconvenience. His benign kindness, his gentleness won him many friends. As a back-bencher he spoke infrequently, and while he earned no laurels as a gladiator of debate he revealed the presence in his intellect of much hard, sound, Scotch common-sense.

Then he became leader of the Progressives, with no illusions whatever as to the extent of his authority. If he wanted to do any organizing he might do it—with his own money. He might speak in behalf of the group, but he never knew quite how many of the group were behind him. Actually he was "House-leader" and he had no authority outside of it. Nationally-speaking, he was unknown. He seemed to be the typical back-bencher, the accidental and forlorn leader of a group which had no pride of ancestry nor hope of permanency.

Mr. Forke was consistent in one thing. He had been a Liberal, he was a Progressive, he was to be a Liberal-Progressive with the accent on "Liberal," but never had he desired or attempted to do anything seriously to imperil the chances of a Liberal government. Shrewdly enough he bargained with Mackenzie King for certain tariff concessions of particular interest in the West, and the elections proved their political wisdom. But always it was the olive branch held out to the Government, and not the bludgeon. He knew, as a matter of fact, that the Progressives no longer had any formidable place as an independent party, and he seems to have felt that whatever of their platform he could secure by compromise was so much to the good when Mr. King had to go to the people again.

Then the election, and Mr. Forke out in the open as a King supporter. The Progressives, except in Alberta, were scattered to the four political winds. The Third Party movement was done—unless another national emergency should bring about its revival. Mr. Forke led the little band of tamed Progressives into full communion with the Liberal party and emerged with his portfolio.

And now the fortunate Mr. Forke, having smiled his way into the places of the great, has to demonstrate his own fitness for the post of Minister of Immigration. Fate can carry him no farther. With no special qualifications, he yet has many of the characteristics which go to make an admirable Minister, though never a brilliant one. He knows from personal experience what Canada can do for the humble settler who is willing to work, and for corroboration he need look no farther afield than to his colleague, the Minister of Railways. He is perfectly well aware of his own limitations, and he is not averse to seeking advice and—what is more important—to taking it. He is not likely to be led astray by visionary schemes. He has not the broad vision of a Clifford Sifton, whose tenure of the same portfolio is memorable, but he will make progress in his own way: slowly, cautiously, always sure the ground is firm before he advances. With his metaphorical feet firmly planted on his Pipestone farm, his head well below the clouds and his sense of humor retained the new Minister of Immigration should justify his appointment and the faith of his friends.

A Word to Hon. Robert Forke

By LUCRUS

DEAR Robert, seated there so calm and stately, In sweet proximity to Mr. King, And viewing the proceedings quite sedately As if you did not worry o'er a thing, Oh, can it be, Sir, you have quite forgotten Those stirring days, when blunderbuss in hand (I really hope the subject's not "verboten") You joined the horny-handed Farmer hand?

Those days when you served under Mr. Crerar, Your assets just a Scotch burr and a smile, Not even as a helmsman or a steerer, A simple member of the rank and file, Those care-free days, dear Robert, gone for ever, (Ah, if our fleeting joys could but remain!) When you were hardly looked upon as clever But of the type that's known as "safe and sane."

So when Tom went to chase the elusive dollar, They called you forth to tackle his old job, You buckled on the harness, donned the collar, And everybody murmured "Good luck Bob," Your farm at Pipestone (Man.) you love so dear! Your pigs and chickens all were left behind, And though the new trail did not show up clearly You cautiously began your path to find.

The love you bore for Willie was amazing, You looked upon him with a father's eye, His words and deeds you often fell to praising And viewed his frequent errors with a sigh; To you his geese were swans, his motives blameless, He was Sir Galahad both night and day. You shuddered when the Tories, bold and shameless, Suggested that your idol's feet were clay.

Across the aisle you watched your gallant hero Fighting to keep his grip upon the reins, And when majorities fell close to zero, You rallied your supporters from the plains;

One goal alone appeared to fill your vision, One true desire (of this there is no doubt), One noble task, one ultimate decision,

To keep dear Willie IN, and Arthur OUT.

And now your goal is gained, the quest is over, You sit aloft among the wise and great, To put it plainly, Robert, you're in clover, And find yourself a Minister of State, No little cloud appears upon your skies, Sir, To mar the Indian Summer of your days, But, Robert, it is well to keep your eyes, Sir, Upon those restless chaps the U. F. A.'s.

One Must Express Oneself

By Hal Frank

PERHAPS it is because I am a rather timid and retiring soul, at any rate, I have allowed myself "to become moored in the backwaters of modern life". The expression in quotation marks is not mine, it is Esther's. Esther talked to me very seriously the other night. She said I wasn't "living". I told her I wished the Income Tax Office had that impression, but Esther said, don't be silly. What she meant, she continued, was that I wasn't "expressing myself". I said I never did in front of lady. However, the purport of Esther's remarks was that at last, after all these years, man had found out why he was put here on the earth and that was, as you will now probably guess, to express himself. "The highest duty of any individual," said Esther, warmly, "is to express himself completely"—I regret the reiteration, but fault is really Esther's, she does reiterate so enthusiastically—"to develop his ego to the fullest degree by experiencing every experience and er, experiencing every experience!"

"I see," I said. "And how does one go about all this?" Esther looked at me helplessly.

"You must begin to LIVE!" she said, a trifle scornfully. "You must experience every....I mean, you must not be trammelled by the chains of convention or let yourself get tangled up in the skein of silly old Tradition! You should do exactly what you want to do. If there is some emotion that you wish to feel, feel it and never mind what the World says. If there is something that you want, take it, no matter what the consequences may be. Don't you see?"—concluded Esther somewhat exasperated. "You must begin to LIVE!"

"Go on," I said.

"For example," continued Esther rapidly, "suppose you wished to go to work to-morrow morning wearing purple socks. You, being you, would say on second thoughts, no I won't. Because nobody else would wear purple socks. And right there's the point. Of course they wouldn't, because they wouldn't be you! And you wouldn't be you either, if you didn't wear purple socks! Because you have a wish to wear purple socks, and if you don't wear purple socks you aren't expressing yourself. You are repressing yourself instead, and repression," said Esther, firmly, "is very, very bad. It does all sorts of things to your insides."

"Couldn't I express myself in dark blue socks?" I suggested merrily.

"No," said Esther, "because it wouldn't be you!"

"But, my dear," I said, "it would be I. I don't like purple socks!"

"Oh, goodness," sighed Esther, "I only used purple socks as an example. Hasn't there ever been anything you wanted to do that you were restrained from doing because of what the World might say?"

"Yes, indeed," I remarked thoughtfully. "I have often had the deep desire at concerts to seize tenors who sing falsetto by the scruff of their necks and kick them into next Wednesday."

"There, you see!" exclaimed Esther triumphantly. "And that's exactly what you should do, otherwise you are not expressing yourself, you are not revealing your ego."

"But, Esther," I protested, "I should promptly be arrested and thrown into gaol!"

"What of it? Think of the experience!"

"But," I pointed out, "how can one express oneself in gaol?"

"Easily," cried Esther scornfully. "You could write 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol' and everything!"

"Counting the days mostly," I said. "My period of reading, writing and that kind of arithmetic is past, my dear. However, I'll think over what you have told me."

And think it over I did, coming finally to the conclusion that perhaps there was something in what Esther said. After all, why shouldn't I do what I wanted in this world, instead of only the things I was sure everyone would approve of? My reason for restraining my desires wasn't particularly creditable to me. It was nothing more than fear, Fear of Public Opinion. I was surely Master of my Fate and Captain of my Soul, and had therefore the inalienable Right to experience every experience and experience every experience!

And so the next morning I wore a big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole to work. I decided that if I was to express myself, I would say it with flowers. On the car I looked eagerly about to see if there were others besides myself who were revealing their ego. I noted quite a few, and it gave me quite a fraternal feeling: in a short skirt, indeed—she seemed to be expressing herself almost completely,—another who powdered her nose and revived her lips, and a woman with six children.

When I entered the office with the big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole, the staff took one look and arose and bowed. They evidently knew enough to appreciate one who had come into the Control of his Destiny. I acknowledged the courtesy and proceeded into my cubicle, whereupon soon repaired the boss.

"What's the idea of the bouquet?" he asked, indicating my chrysanthemum.

"I am expressing myself, at last," I said. "I am revealing my ego."

"You are, eh?" He cried, looking me up and down. "You'd better not let a cop see you or you'll be arrested for indecent exposure."

**

AGAIN, perhaps because I am a timid and retiring soul, I have become moored in the backwaters of modern life. I no longer express myself and I don't want to. Indeed, I have become suspicious of the whole business. I have seen pianists at concerts tear up the key-board by the roots because one note was a millionth of a tone out; I have heard disordered-looking young poets recite their entire works; I have seen executives hawp out their hirelings because one of their pencils had a dull point, and I am suspicious. The more I see people expressing themselves, the more I come to believe that it is all a fake; that many of them do so not because they want to. Duly Public Opinion and the World, but because they want to win the approval of such. And not having any real selves to express or egos to reveal, they have to fall back on the Synthetic! And Esther says there really may be something in what I say.

At any rate, I have become so sensitive on the subject, which may be of course, simply because of my Inferiority Complex, because I haven't the courage to express Myself, whatever the reason, I have an increasing desire on encountering anyone who is expressing himself to ask him while he's at it to express himself to Timbuctoo or some point further, if it is, south. Only I repress the desire, even if Esther says that Repression is very, very bad for one's insides.

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B. C.'s New Conservative Leader

An Intimate Sketch of Hon. S. F. Tolmie

By P. W. Luce

WHEN the rival British Columbia Conservative factions, finding themselves hopelessly deadlocked at the recent convention in Kamloops, jettisoned all previously nominated candidates and unanimously selected the Hon. Simon F. Tolmie to be the new leader of the party, their choice fell on one of the most popular men in the far western province. This was clearly proved a few days later in Vancouver, at a non-political banquet given in his honor, when he received one of the most spectacular ovations ever given any public man on the Pacific Coast.

It was at this festive gathering that Dr. Tolmie explained how the honor of leadership had been thrust upon him after he had declined, several times, to allow his name to be considered.

"When Leon Ladher, who was leading in the race, made his speech offering to withdraw in my favor I was sitting on the platform only a few feet away, but I did not catch what he said. Another delegate was talking to me at the time; I suspect it was a put up job to keep me from interrupting Ladher. The meeting applauded boisterously and I, poor innocent! joined in heartily and boomed out: Hear! Hear!"

"They couldn't stampede me that way, though. I changed my 'Hear! Hear!' to a 'No! No!' as soon as I could, and at my suggestion they took a recess to consider other possibilities. In the end, however, I was roped, thrown, hog-tied, and branded. Instead of continuing to browse peacefully on the broad pastures of Ottawa I am now headed for those immense granite corrals at Victoria known as the Parliament Buildings."

"I don't know what would have happened to me if I hadn't obeyed the crack of the whip. Even after I had shaken my head so often that I was afraid my brains were beginning to churn up, those delegates kept coming at me. They wouldn't let me alone. Why, at four o'clock in the morning two of the most prominent men in British Columbia came to my compartment on the train and almost got into bed with me in their endeavors to convert me to their way of thinking. One of them even patted me on the head!"

The Conservative convention was a big event in the little town of Kamloops, for it meant an accretion of twenty per cent. to the population. It was a physical impossibility to find beds for everybody in the city, so the Vancouver and Victoria delegations were quartered in their special train, but it is not on record that a single one of them had a good night's rest while the convention lasted.

Dr. Tolmie, referring to these strenuous times, said that he had since been ill for two days and was still under the doctor's care, even though he did not look it.

"The trouble with a man of my size and complexion," he went on, "is that I will have to be dead for two days before any person will believe I am sick!"

This reference to his size can best be understood by repeating a local witicism to the effect that whenever Dr. Tolmie wishes to weigh himself on a penny scale he has to drop in a whole nickel.

Though he is a mountain of a man, he was brought up on porridge and skimmed milk, and all the fresh air he could breathe. His father, one of the earliest pioneers of British Columbia, had a farm near Victoria, where the present Conservative leader was born in 1867. When a boy of 13 young Simon had to rise at five o'clock in the morning and for two hours before breakfast he studied Latin, French, and Greek in his father's library under parental direction. After the morning meal the boy milked the family cow, then walked three miles to school.

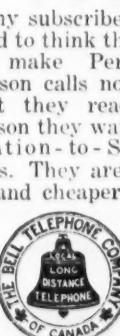
"I often think of those old times," sighed the genial doctor, "and I can truthfully say that they were not the happiest days of my life! However, those early morn-



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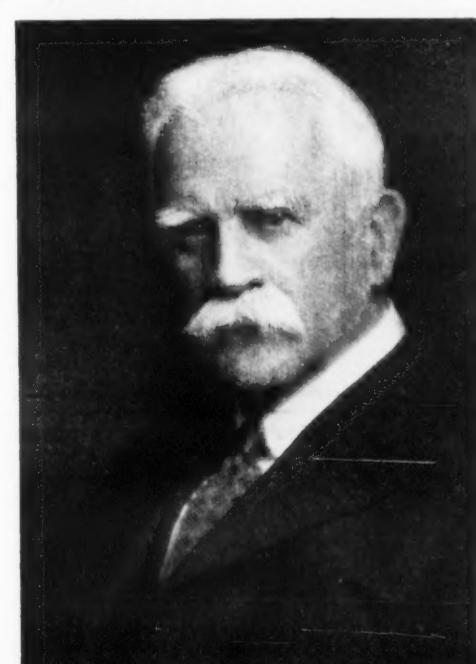
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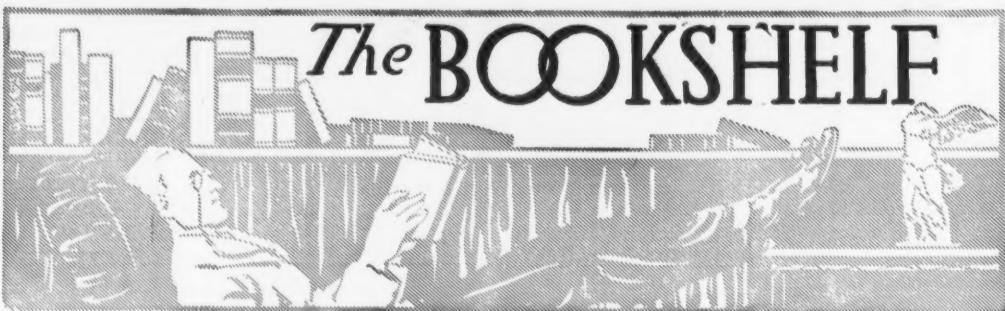
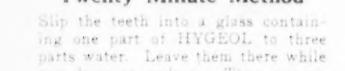
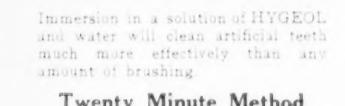
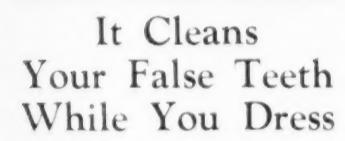
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HIS EX-MAJESTY, THE KAISER
"Wilhelm Hohenzollern: The Last of the Kaisers" by Emil Ludwig; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 528 pages; 29 illustrations; translated from the German by Ethel Colburn Mayne; \$5.

AFTER the striking success of Ludwigs' "Napoleon", his equally long study of Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany will awaken in the prospective reader both lively anticipation and gloomy forebodings, both of which will be found justified in the actual reading. That the book does not measure up to "Napoleon" is not the author's fault, but the subject's: Wilhelm was not as great, nor one-quarter as interesting a character as Napoleon. All that biographical art can do for the Kaiser, Ludwigs has done; and his study is graphic, illuminating, and profoundly valuable; it makes even, though large tracts, fascinating reading. It is only when placed beside the earlier work that it proves disappointing; and this is largely, if not wholly, due to the nature of the topic. As Mr. Guelat has pointed out in the New York "Herald Tribune", the advantage that Napoleon has as topic, because he has been dead a hundred years, does not amount to much, since the Kaiser's letters and speeches, and even his intimate papers, have long since been published, or made available for research to students of the epoch. The book, in fact, is filled with quotations from state documents, with Wilhelm's comments scribbled in the margins with the opinions of his associates, and so much other evidence of that kind that one wonders how the author managed to keep his text so light and brilliant.

One peculiarity of the book is that no one is quoted who was not distinctly favorable to the Kaiser. "No adversary of the Emperor is allowed to bear witness". This is not merely, but a most terrible instrument of vengeance. Ludwigs himself, impartial historian though he is, is openly hostile to his subject, for whom his feelings are a mingling of contempt and hate, loathing, amazement, and pity because of Wilhelm's good intentions. He sees the crippled child, warped in nature by too stern discipline, and then allowed to play unopposed and erratically with the destiny of a great people, whom he ruined; and very terribly he condemns him out of the mouths of his friends and closest personal allies. Here speak Bela and Erzberger, Trenck, Waldersee, Tirpitz, Moltke, and the Kaiser's own mother—and their judgments leave the Kaiser's enemies nothing to add. Prince Bismarck, of the inner group, has maintained silence since the war.

In the face of this unanimity, Ludwigs pleads that the Kaiser was the reverse of criminal in intent; that he struggled unsuccessfully it is true—against many handicaps; that his blunders were merely blunders; and that he was, in all the main events of his career, most unfortunate. He shows, for example, that many of Wilhelm's most bellicose utterances, and the speeches and letters that made Germany feared and suspected throughout the world, were inspired by a desire to create certain impressions among his own subjects, and in thoughtlessness and ignorance of their effect abroad. In this, Ludwigs is very

interpreted in the light of that knowledge; and, second, that far from starting the war of 1914-19, he was acutely conscious that a European conflagration meant the extinction of Germany, and was therefore zealous in avoiding one. Many pages are devoted to minute narration of the murder of the Archduke, the Serbian-Austrian crisis, and the events of June-July 1914. At first the Emperor struck his theatrical "shining armor" pose, with which we are all familiar, and then after a characteristically sudden change of mood, wherein his sanity returned, the apprehensive monarch was ready enough to recant, and did what he could for peace—but it was too late! Ludwigs's contribution is that he shows the Emperor's change of heart was only too late because of the incompetence and bungling of the foreign ambassadors of Germany, Austria and Russia. Had they been experienced, alert men, the deadly war machine, even though its wheels had started to creak, might have been stopped; and on them Ludwig lays the blame for the catastrophe.

Incredibly one wades the Emperor's alternating interference with the conduct of the war, and shrinking

from it. Now preventing Tirpitz using the fleet strategically, and now refusing to discuss plans with his generals; now trying to dictate tactics, and again being led passively by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the drama of failure and stupidity and vanity draws to its sorry end. Despite its brilliance, its well-balanced proportions, and authoritative information, this book seems to me not capable of wide popularity: Wilhelm's behavior is too exasperating, his career too humiliating. But it is by far the most comprehensive and best written portrait of the Kaiser yet published; beside it Wilhelm's recently published autobiography is too dull to be bothered with at all; and since it is unlikely that Ludwigs's effort will soon be bettered, his book may easily achieve a relatively permanent place in the world's bookshelf as the finest and most readable analysis of the last absolute monarch of the western world.

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST
"Cape Breton Tales" by Harry James Smith; Gundy, Toronto; 140 pages; 5 drawings by Oliver M. Ward; \$2.

THIS is not technically a new book; but it is one that, for practical purposes, has just come to life for the first time. Published in 1926 by the Atlantic Monthly Press of Boston, it did not attract any attention until the latter part of last year, when the original edition sold out quickly and one or two other editions were required. There is no ready explanation: the American public has discovered Mr. Smith and Cape Breton.

His nine sketches do indeed describe realistically and charmingly a little known corner of the world. As stories, they are very loose, and sometimes plotless; as essays, they come too near to being real fiction; but as impressionistic pictures of the people of that Island, they are delightful. "Garlands for Pettipaw", for example, is an amusing sketch of the inability of a hero to remain heroic in his village, and among his neighbors. It was a very small hamlet, and the Captain had performed a brave deed; but when he settled down ashore to bask in the approval of his fellow townsmen, he became a source of embarrassment to everybody. It was hard to remember only his sublime act of courage; and everybody was relieved when he was freed of inactivity, and went to sea again.

With the growing demand from all parts of Canada for books that will convey the conditions and atmosphere of other sections, the late Mr. Smith's collected studies will pleasantly satisfy curiosity as to life in Cape Breton. The illustrations are dainty.

A BUSY AUTHOR
A brief account of the career of Lawrence Johnstone Burpee.

NOTORIOUSLY, "Who's Who in Canada" disregards scholarship and the arts in favor of commerce and the gainful professions; but the record of one Canadian author occupies half a page of that work. From this source we learn that Lawrence Johnstone Burpee was born in Halifax, March 5th, 1873, of United Empire Loyalist stock and that his mother was a de Mille, a sister of James, whose clever and humorous stories were popular in the United States and Canada during the latter half of the 19th century.

In 1890, Mr. Burpee entered the civil service at Ottawa, and during the next 15 years was secretary to three successive Ministers of Justice

Dickey, Mowat and Mills. Then in 1905, the same year that his first book came out ("Canadian Life in Town and Country"), he organized the Carnegie Public Library, Ottawa, and became its first Librarian, retaining the post until, in 1911, he was appointed Secretary for Canada of the International Joint Commission, a position he filled with distinction and continues to hold.

While still librarian, Mr. Burpee's industry as author and editor first became apparent. Alston Rivers of London brought out in 1908 "The Search for the Western Sea," a valuable contribution to Canadian historical literature, that met with an accident, as a result of which only a few copies got into circulation; these are now quoted at \$20 the volume. The Graphic Publishers have now in hand a new edition to sell at a more popular price. Between 1909 and 1912 Mr. Burpee's name appeared on no less than nine books, all published by the Musson Book Company. These included three volumes of original essays—"A Little Book of Canadian Essays," "Scouts of Empire" and "By Canadian Streams"—and six works

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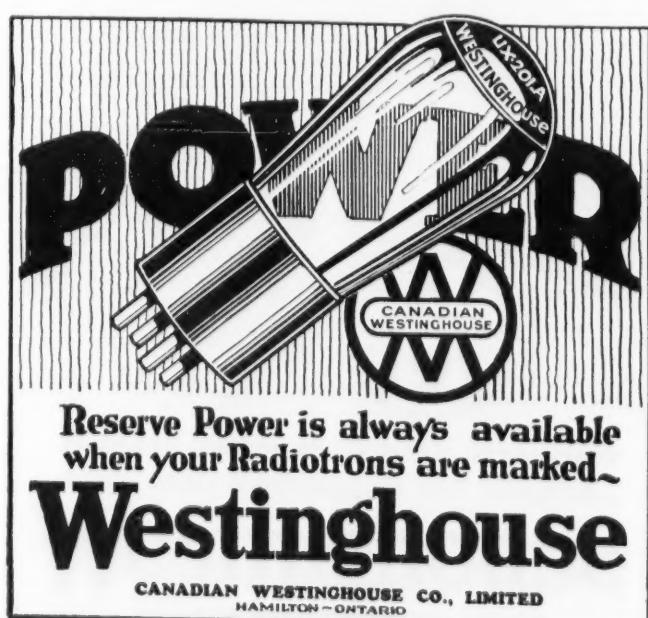
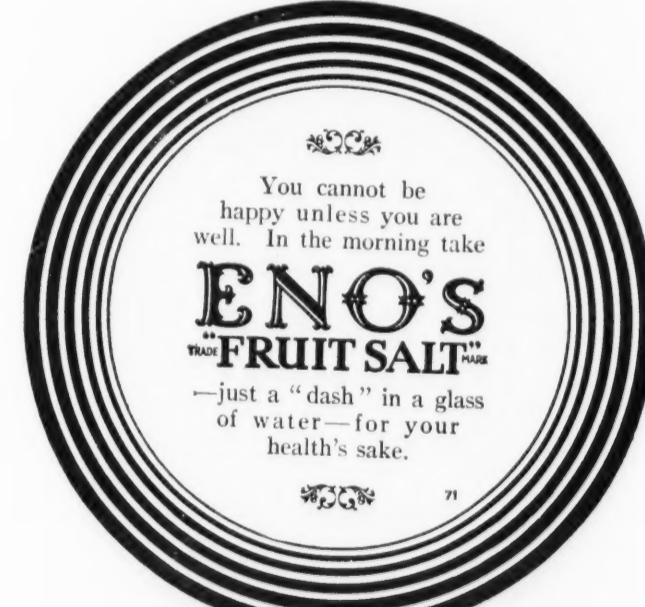
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LAWRENCE JOHNSTONE BURPEE, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C.
Of Ottawa, Membre Société Archéologique de France, Hon. Sec. Royal Society
of Canada, President of Section of the said body, a former President
of the Canadian Authors' Association, and Fellow of the American Library
Institute. Mr. Burpee's multitudinous activities as a writer are enumerated
in an article in this issue.

ably edited by Mr. Burpee—"Flowers from a Canadian Garden" (a choice miniature anthology), "Fragments of Haliburton," "Songs of French Canada," "A Century of Sonnets," "Canadian Eloquence" and "Canadian Humor."

Two years later Lane of New York brought out "Among the Canadian Alps," a book for the average traveller, part way between guide book and a scientific work; and in the same year "Pathfinders of the Great Plains" appeared among the "Chronicles of Canada." One year later Mr. Burpee was seen for the first time as a biographer, having written the authorized "Life" of Sandford Fleming, issued by the Oxford University Press.

During the next ten years Mr. Burpee produced no book, having confined himself to contributions to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," "Encyclopaedia Americana," "Canada and Its Provinces," "Cambridge History of the British Empire," "Transactions of the Royal Society" and Canadian Archives publications, besides numerous articles for Canadian English and American magazines and reviews.

Now he has begun another period of book production. Having produced the "Encyclopaedia of Canadian History," which made the final volume of the "Makers of Canada," put out in revised form by Oxford University Press in the latter part of 1926, he is at present in the unusual position of being responsible for six different works about to come from five publishing firms. Messrs. Hutchinson of London, in conjunction with the Ryerson Press of Toronto, is on the point of publication of "On the Old Athabasca Trail," a romantic story of this old route of the fur-traders, arising out of the author's journey to Athabasca Pass. The Champlain Society has in press the long-awaited "Journals of La Vérendrye" with the recital of that explorer's western discoveries, given both in the original and in translation, together with notes and bibliography, and an Introduction in which Mr. Burpee shows La Vérendrye to have been the real discoverer of the prairies, and the only native-born Canadian explorer of the first rank. Thomas Nelson and Sons have in press an "Historical Atlas of Canada" containing 80 maps by Bartholomew covering every phase of Canada's political, social and economic history, accompanied by very full notes and other explanatory matter supplied by Mr. Burpee as editor.

At the same time he has attended to some slight revision of "The Search for the Western Sea," which the Graphic Publishers have in hand for him, and has written a "History of the United Empire Loyalists" to be published in five volumes by the Graphic Publishers. Mr. Burpee is also engaged at present in editing a series of early western journals, to be published in seven volumes by the Arthur H. Clark Company under the title, "Fur Traders of the West."

This is not a complete bibliography of the works of Mr. Burpee. Many items have had to be omitted in order to confine the account of his literary labors within reasonable space. But

essential if dull evidence, by means of brief description, terse dialogue, and staccato soliloquy. He prefers to go ponderously, like a galleon, across a sea of words. And the result is not happy.

This is a pity. The quaint conceit of a *real* journalist arouses hope. But Mr. Cooke wraps him in heavy grave cloths. The plot, here and there, is good. But, as one reads, one pictures the author as a solicitor, compiling a dusty wordy brief from which some talented K.C. may later dig the ore of convincing evidence. It is, in fact, a treatise and not a tale.

Mr. Cooke's work falls between the nether and the upper millstones—between the work of the Tabloid penmen who make real crime seem fictitious, and that of skilled writers who make fiction crimes seem real. Mr. Cooke makes unreal crime impossible.

The cover blurb tells us that the "amateur" succeeds more by "luck" than by good management. Taken away from its context this remark might be deadly. The word "Mystery" on a title page does seem to assure a certain ready sale. But that word should mean more. It should indicate craftsmanship in a field where only craftsmanship justifies the product, where only skill may entertain.

"Amateur" and "luck." Exactly, Mr. Cooke.

Books Received
Hasty comment, pertinent and impudent

Anthony Comstock: Roundsman of the Lord by Heywood Brown and Margaret Leech (A. & C. Boni, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, illustrated, \$3). The founder of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice was a man who, like Carrie Nation, may be said to be the embodiment of a popular movement. A biography of him is therefore a convenient spring board leading to all manner of speculation on social matters and hence his life contains a wider interest for the thoughtful reader than his actual accomplishment would account for. He campaigned against nudity in human beings and statutory alike; he attacked art and classical literature. He was jeered by the intellectuals and cheered by masses of people akin to or the very same as those who followed William J. Bryan. He was a narrow, ignorant and bigoted man, fanatical and sneering. His effect upon the United States, and even this country, has been lasting. The biographers have made a careful study, and present the facts so

(Continued on page 12)

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THE LATE SIGNOR LEONARDO VÉGARA
For twenty-five years prominent in the musical life of
Toronto who died last week after a long illness.

Devil Fish

A GREAT devil-fish, so we read, appeared off Sicily the other day and attacked a group of fishermen, who escaped only by chopping off the creature's strangling tentacles.

There have been many stories of a monster squid or octopus, even before Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." But naturalists have always been rather sceptical.

In Mediterranean lands, and even in the Channel Islands, the flesh of a certain kind of octopus is quite a luxury. The common kinds are used as a fertilizer, and great numbers of the animals are hooked or raked out of the rock crannies at low tides. They may run to 8 or 10 feet in arm span, and are traced to their lairs by the litter of shells they leave about. For the octopus is an untidy person and a great crab eater and has an artful way of dealing with his prey.

Very much like a spider, he lies in wait in his rock cleft. When a crab comes silding along the octopus stretches out a long tentacle, very gently grasps the unsuspecting crab or lobster, and draws it to his bosom, where he keeps it, perhaps with a collection of others, till luncheon time. He is apparently not always hungry, and likes to be able, like Mrs. Gamp, to "put his lips to it when so disposed."

Sometimes, however, he falls upon his victim in the most unmannerly and voracious way—his table manners are shocking—tears off its limbs, and devours its flesh as if he had never had a decent meal before.

The octopus has, like many other animals, the power of disguising himself by assuming protective coloring, and it is not always easy to see him, so like is he to the rock.

The giants may be terrible enough. The ordinary sort are not really so terrible as the story writers make out. The French fishers make very short work of them, and even the little girls helping with the nets handle them with a contemptuous nonchalance that shows how little fear a bather need have. In deep water a big one might be a serious menace, but the octopus is rarely met with far from a rocky shore.

The octopus has a powerful parrot beak and one vulnerable spot, his neck. It is a mere "waist" between head and body. However deadly his embrace, a pinch there brings him to reason as no other argument will.

Dragons of Today

WHAT were the giant lizards seen in captivity by Mr. Alan Cobham on his flight to Australia?

There is always a shuddery popular interest in the possibility of zoological surprises, and lizards, with their suggestion of prehistoric monsters, make a very special appeal to the imagination.

It is not so long ago that the great Comodo Monitors were discovered in the Malaya island of that name. One of the new books—that by Mr. W. S. Berridge, F.Z.S.—gives their extreme (reported) length as 23 ft. Mr. Berridge admits, however, that the biggest specimen actually procured was 13 ft. from nose to tail. Still, 13 ft. is as long as George, the senior alligator in the London Zoo, so the authentic Comodo Monitor is worthy of intense respect.

The lizard family leaves man alone or the strength of some of the big fellows would make them nasty enemies. When Methuselah, a big monitor from Goat Island (south of Jamaica), came to the Zoo it was necessary to disinfect his mouth. It needed three men to overcome the creature's objections.

man, now aged 54. He has retired to live quietly at Basingstoke, Hampshire. In the course of his account, which was broadcast all over the country, he related that sitting at the lounge of the United Chamber of Shipping, he heard his name mentioned by Mr. Baldwin.

"I looked up astounded," he said. "Then I found myself listening to such a tribute as can have fallen to the lot of few men to hear spoken of themselves. I only wish the six who did not come back could have been there to receive the praise they deserved. I am glad the story of the fight has been told. We steamed astern of the raider in order to keep out of her range. She signalled that she was the Norwegian steamer *Rosa*, but I looked her up in Lloyd's List and found she was too big. Lieutenant Lawson volunteered to go aboard her with five of the crew. What became of them will never be known, but from what I discovered later I think they must have been killed by our own and the cruiser's fire. The *Leopard* opened fire on us, but we managed to keep comparatively safe while overtaking her behind. Meanwhile we fired at the base of her funnels to release the steam and possibly also to let the flames through. We were lucky enough to succeed with that, and the result was that the crew were too disorganized to fire properly. After half an hour she was a mass of flames, but still kept on firing, so the cruiser *Achilles*, which had arrived in the meantime, had to put a last round into her and finish her off. The strangest incident of all, however, did not occur until three months later. We were inspecting another vessel in almost the identical spot where we had fought the *Leopard*, when, on her decks, we discovered the very boat in which Lieutenant Lawson and his party had rowed to the *Leopard*.

Legends centre round another lizard—the Gila Monster of Arizona. The Gila Monster wears a flashy suit of orange and black or crimson and black. He is the only one of the lizard family which is gifted with poison fangs complete with glands. The imaginative genius of a great nation did what it could with this promising material, but a man of science—a Doctor Schufelt—"wanted to be shown."

To get first-hand information the zoologist arranged a meeting with one of these scorpions and started an argument. When the Gila Monster had become really worked up the doctor gave the reptile his hand to chew.

The chewing was done quite thoroughly, and the hand was bandaged and watched by the experimenter with a beautifully detached curiosity. He reported no after-effects.

Advocates of the Gila Monster are not convinced. They urge that the Schufelt specimen was run down and out of form.

A Wonderful Veteran

LORD BALFOUR will soon be 72, but no one would guess the tale of his years. Except for a slight deafness and for white hair, old age seems to leave no great mark on him. His voice is as rich and resonant as ever; he is still active and his interest in men and affairs continues unabated. As Lord President of the Council it was his duty to hand to the King a copy of the Speech which his Majesty read on the Opening of Parliament, and one wonders whether Lord Balfour would recall the occasion when he saw Lord Beaconsfield performing a similar duty. When Lord Beaconsfield went to the House of Lords he was in ill-health and his association with the House of Peers was the closing period of his long political life. It is as Disraeli rather than Lord Beaconsfield that he is remembered. But Lord Balfour will be remembered both as "Arthur James" and as one of the greatest of our elder statesmen. Elevation to the peerage has in no way diminished his activities. His counsel is valued by his colleagues in the Cabinet, and in debate he is still as forcible as ever. He still retains his unrivalled power of spontaneous speech, and a few notes scribbled on a long envelope are all that he requires to guide him through a long, intricate, and closely reasoned argument. His figure is perhaps the most familiar of all politicians to the man in the street. He is fond of ambling about London, and his tall striking figure immediately secures recognition. Many people, indeed, treat him as if he were a Royal personage and salute him in one fashion or another—a compliment which Lord Balfour returns with a rather embarrassed inclination of the head.

An Epic Story of the Sea

AN HEROIC story of the war has been brought to light by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who in a recent speech described a merchant skipper's gallantry when the *S.S. Dundee* fought a German sea raider. Captain Selwyn Day, C.B., D.S.O., is a grey-haired, clean-shaven

more than a quarter of the wireless listeners of the country. Even those who have valve sets would need to buy another apparatus. Apart from its use in the home, Captain Hutchinson, the inventor, claims that television has great national importance. In war it will be invaluable, as a single aeroplane armed with a television will be able instantaneously to transmit the lie of the land to gunners and generals. Artillery bracketing will become far more of a certainty with the new method of observation. And it will find favor with the civil forces, too. Photographs of "wanted" men will be circulated by Scotland Yard instantaneously to every police station and every "looker-in" in the country. But the inventor has consolation for those who may see in these uses only negative social gains—shorter wars perhaps, and shorter shift for the criminal. The honest man will be able to identify himself all over the country, and eventually all over the world.

For my part, I hold that of all exercises of human faculty Literature and Art "tread nearest to God"; and I think the more we can avail ourselves of their company in His service the better.—Prof. George Saintsbury.

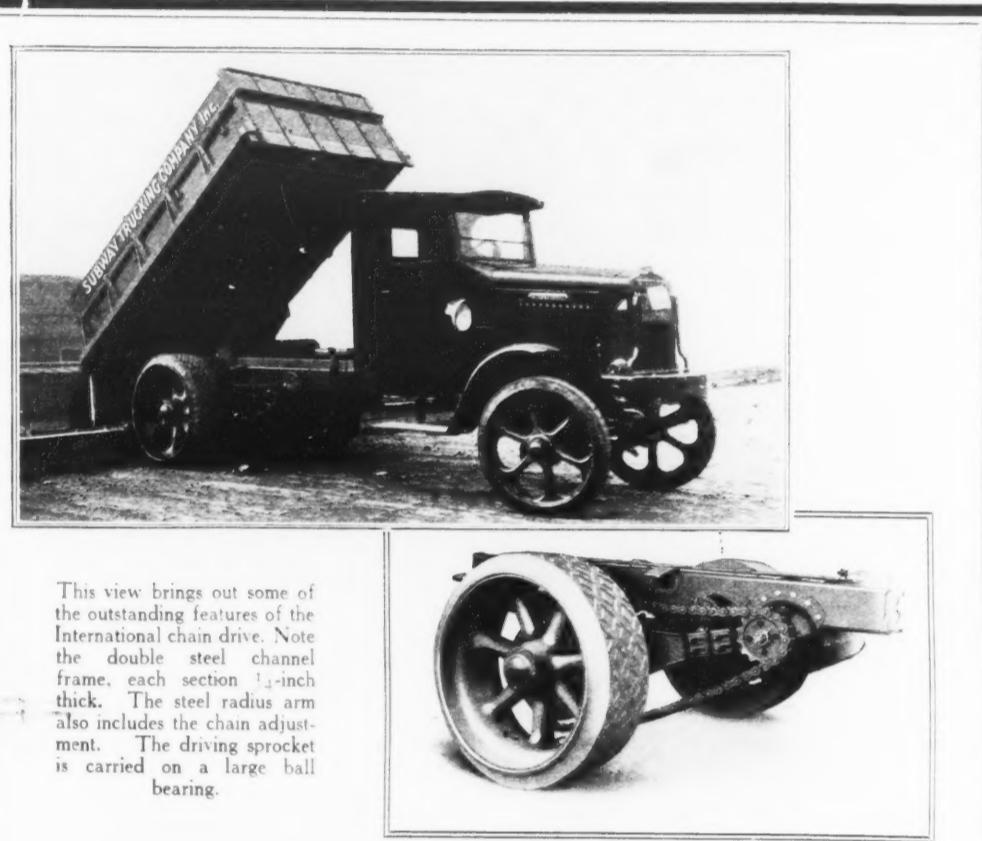


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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 9)

impartially that those who approve the ideals for which Comstock stood will view the book as a complete vindication; and those who hold Comstock in abhorrence will believe that the authors are making mock of their subject. It is quite a feat to please two factions so utterly opposed. This is the first book chosen by the Literary Guild of America for circulation among its subscribers.

A Servant of the Mighty by Mrs. Alfred Wingate (Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., 5 Richmond St. East, Toronto, 2, \$2). This is a romance of northern Asia in the 12th century, founded on the victorious career of the Tartar emperor Chingiz Khan, conqueror of Russia, who left a profound impress upon Western civilization. The author claims that her novel makes intelligible a great deal that might otherwise be obscure in the present Chinese situation. It is her first novel. It is also the first novel to come from the Toronto Branch of the English and Australian publishing firm of Gordon & Gotch. Their Mr. Randall, of London, called last autumn to announce that his firm would soon begin to distribute general literature from its Toronto office, and this has come to pass. We welcome the newcomers, and hope they will bring out a large number of first-rate books, and that their name will soon be as well known here as it is in other parts of the Empire.

The Reign of Brass by Charles C. Jenkins (Ryerson Press, Toronto, \$2). Here is a Canadian story about a young fellow who left a law office to go overseas with the C. E. F., and afterwards became a smuggler on the Great Lakes. It is an exciting story, well calculated to hold the reader. The author has written a good deal, and has had exceptional opportunities to study fiction from the editor's viewpoint; hence he knows what to put into a story to get the effect he wants. That is why his one previous novel, "The Timber Pirate," was so popular; and I believe that "*The Reign of Brass*" will be equally so.

Red and Breakfast by Corinne Hobson and Pearl Binder (McLean and Smithers, Toronto, \$1.75). This is a book of humorous English sketches. It purports to be very, very funny, and possibly it is. One has to be in just the right mood for this sort of thing—and also educated up to it, or down to it.

Medical Views of Birth Control by eight leading physicians, edited by Sir James Marchant, with an introduction by Sir Thomas Horder (Martin, Hopkinson & Co., Ltd., 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, England, \$1.75). In these brief, well-packed essays the views of some members of the medical profession in Great Britain find thoughtful utterance. Generally speaking, no doctor condemns the practice wholesale, and none endorses it without reservations. Methods, circumstances and results are discussed thoroughly. While the writers approach the subject from different directions, and there is no unanimity of views, the book as a whole seems to indicate birth control is advisable in certain classes of case, which are clearly enunciated.

China Yesterday and Today by E. T. Williams (Crowell, New York), illustrated with photographs and maps, \$1.50. This is a revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Williams' authoritative work, which was published originally in 1928. It contains 664 pages, and deals with Chinese history, and every phase of the modern situation in that country. The new chapter that has been added is not on the present civil war, but on Chinese art.

Literary Notes

A HAMILTON GIBBS, author of "Soundings" and "Labels," writes from Gote Juan, France: "Your paper looks darn nice. It's the first time I've seen it, and it reached me this morning forwarded from U. S. A. Your Literary Section stands right up, and certainly Canada and Canadian authors ought to be mighty pleased with you. You do them proud. Shall be back in Massachusetts in May."

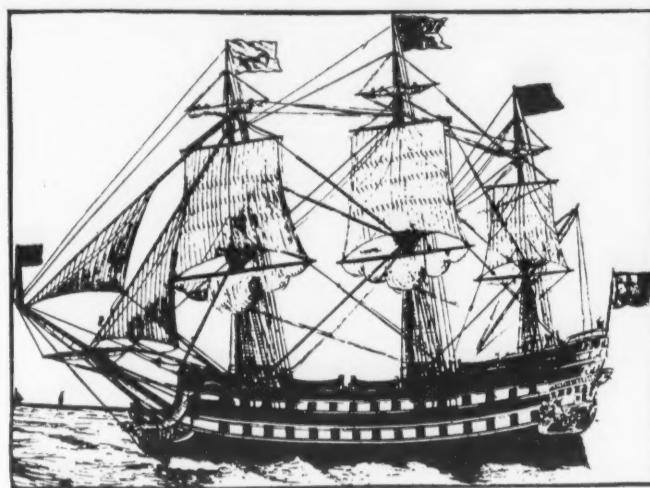
THE three best selling novels in the United States during the past month, as reported by the New York Herald-Tribune, were "Galahad," "The Plumed" and "To-morrow Morning." They were all reviewed in our Literary Section last week.

A. S. M. HUTCHINSON'S new son is to be called Simon, after the hero in the author's "One Increasing Purpose." Another case of the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children.

THE Vie Féminine Honour Prize for the outstanding English novel of the year has been awarded to Miss Radcliffe Hall's "Adam's Breed." The runners-up were "Lolly Willowes" by Sylva Townsend Warner, and "The Informer" by Liam O'Flaherty.

IT IS reported that the George H. Doran Company has established a department, whose sole function is to re-insert profanity into magazine fiction to make it suitable for publication in book form. The first work to be so treated will be Leonard Nason's stories which appeared in "Adventure," and which Doran will bring out under the title "Three Lights From a Match."

J. JONEL M. GELBER (University of Toronto) has sent a letter of complaint, reading in part: "I do protest against your assertion that the majority of Jews do not like Israel. In the interests of truth it may be well to state that Mr. Lewisohn's book has been cordially received by Jews loyal to their Jewish heritage." The rest of Mr. Gelber's lengthy protest is not quoted because it accuses us of getting the information as to Jewish opinion on the book which we used in our review of it, from obscure and incompetent persons; and mere publication of the names of these gentlemen would prove Mr. Gelber's charges absurd. They are extremely prominent Canadian Jews, eminently fitted to judge works of literature, and to express opinions on the state of intelligent Jewish opinion. We withhold the



H.M.S. PEMBROKE

A 60-gun ship, commanded from her launching in April, 1757, by Captain John Simcoe, father of John Graves Simcoe, first Governor of Upper Canada. Captain Simcoe wintered at Halifax, and died on board the Pembroke off Antigua in 1760, while on a mission to assist in the British project of capturing Quebec. Captain Simcoe's "Life" has been written by Hon. William Renwick Riddell (McClelland & Stewart). This was reviewed in the last Literary Section.

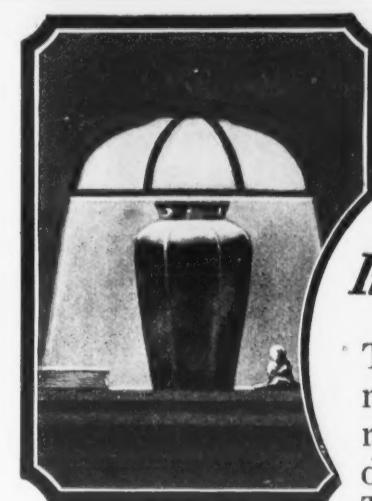
names to save the owners the unpleasantness of the squabble some of their fellow Jews would evidently like to start.

CANADIAN poets' work continues to attract audiences. Last week Norman Guthrie of Ottawa spoke in Montreal on Archibald Lampman's poetry, and Raymond Knister's critical essay on Duncan Campbell Scott's was read to the Poetry Society in Toronto.

WORD from Montreal says that the book, "Canadian One-Act Plays," has been a commercial success. It was financed by the local branch of the Canadian Authors' Association. One of the plays, Nancy Rankin's "The Headless," was recently acted by the St. James Players before a capacity house on two successive nights; the bill also including plays by Milne and Barrie. At the same time the Musical and

Dramatic Association of Hudson, Quebec, was presenting "Brothers in Arms." Merrill Denison, its author, being in Montreal, was driven out to Hudson by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rankin to see the performance, and made a short speech.

ON THE evening of March 1st, at the Conservatory Concert Hall, Toronto, the Toronto Conservatory of Music Trio accompanied Miss Myrtle Hare, who sang a group of three songs composed by Mr. Leo Smith, the cellist of the Trio, as musical settings for the poems of his friend, Duncan Campbell Scott — "Echo," "Spring Night" and "A June Lyric." For long Mr. Smith has loved the musical qualities of Scott's verses, and has been engaged in translating several of them for instruments and voice. The beautiful songs he has made of the poems will extend their popularity.

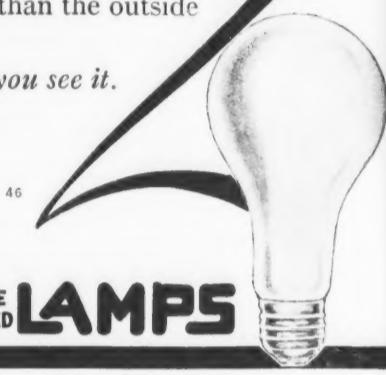


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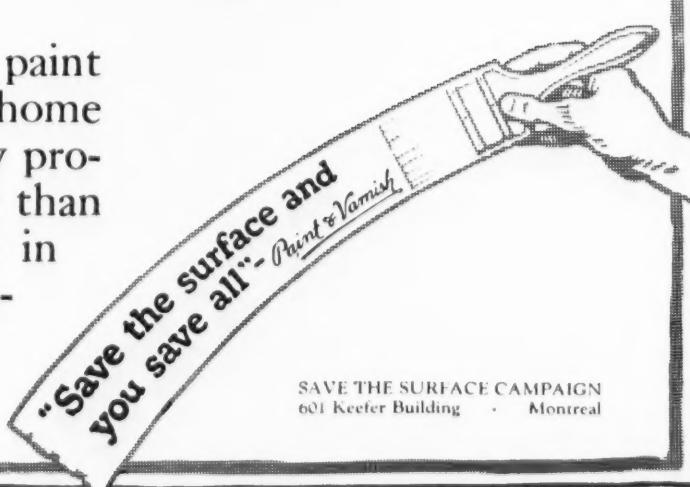
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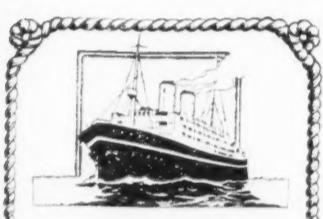
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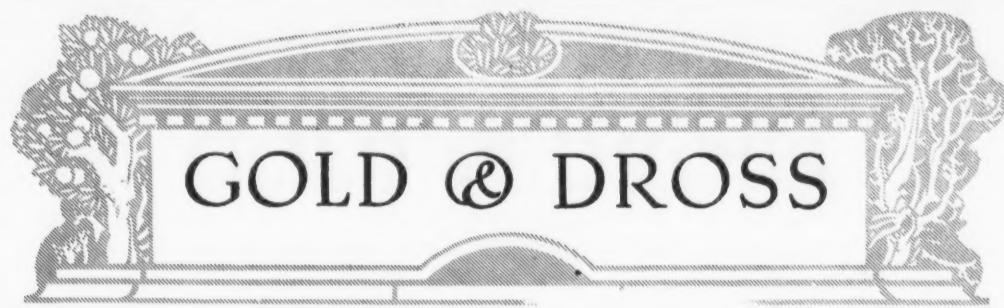
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exploration in an effort to learn whether it is of commercial value or not. **CANADIAN ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS** has been on the go for a great many years, but has so far been a gold consumer rather than a producer. The company is capitalized at \$30,000,000 shares. At one time the company had over \$1,000,000 in cash available, but this all dwindled away. The proposition is among the very risky ventures with a poor outlook.

M. O. L., *Toronto, Ont.* **DOME** is still a long way from being dead. Net earnings, however, are not sufficient to maintain dividends. Exploration below the sediments has been disappointing, but there are remaining prospects of a more favorable turn in due time. The shares appear to have found about their proper level under the existing circumstances. **WRIGHT-HARGREAVES** offers promise of considerable growth. I could not recommend the brokerage firm you mention. **CROWN RESERVE** has interesting possibilities, but any further effort to develop the property will be attended with a big element of risk.

F. P., *St. John, N.B.* Anyone who buys **BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL** Corporation second preferred shares as an investment must have a much greater amount of optimism in his make-up than the ordinary man. You can see what the market thinks of the possibilities for this stock by looking at current quotations. A few days ago this stock was quoted at 2½ bid, 3 asked, on the Toronto Stock Exchange; in other words, at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for a preference stock of \$100 par value. An improvement in business conditions generally and the bigger demand for steel and coal has resulted in the British Empire Steel Corporation making a better showing during the last few months, but nevertheless we believe that a reorganization is practically inevitable. Committees representing various classes of holders of the company's securities have been trying for some time past to work out a satisfactory plan for such a reorganization. Under any plan reached it is extremely likely that the second preference shares will either be wiped out entirely or the holders given a very junior security on which no return would likely be made for a very long period. No dividends have ever been paid on this second preference stock and arrears of dividends to August 1st last amounted to 35%. Of course there is a remote possibility that there may be no reorganization and that the company may eventually work itself out of its present difficulties and into a position where it can pay something on these shares, but you would have a very long wait even under the most favorable circumstances.

J. F. Norham, Ont. The **TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY** is an old established, well managed company in a strong financial position, with a reserve fund exceeding its paid-up capital by \$200,000. It is paying dividends at the rate of 14% per annum, this rate having been increased from 12% on January 1st, 1925. It earned \$14.16 per share of capital stock in 1915; \$14.84 in 1916; \$15.05 in 1917; \$14.79 in 1918; \$14.88 in 1919; \$15.58 in 1920; \$15.65 in 1921; \$14.42 in 1922; \$12.98 in 1923; \$14.88 in 1924, and \$15.62 in 1925. You will thus see that its earnings have been consistently excellent over a long period of years. It had a net profit for the year 1925 of \$156,849 as compared with \$151,937 for 1924 and \$129,822 for 1923.

The **CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION** is an excellent Company, in a very strong financial position.

A. R. Norwood, Man. We have repeated over and over again in the columns of Gold and Dross that we consider **BROOKS STEAM MOTORS** shares to be a very unattractive speculation. Although no previous steam car promotion has ever achieved permanent success, our unfavorable opinion of Brooks Steamer prospects has been based on the financial methods pursued rather than on the quality of the car itself. For a long period high pressure salesmen have been selling Brooks Steamer units all over the country at prices approximately double those at which they could be secured from unlisted security dealers. In spite of the fact that paying out more money for Brooks Steamer seems just about the same as dropping it down the kitchen sink, we believe that you cannot legally refuse to continue making these payments, as once you have been notified that the stock has been allotted to you by the company's Board of Directors. It amounts to a contract between you and the company which you can be legally compelled to carry out. A good rule to follow is never to buy securities from door-to-door salesmen or from any alleged financial house which seems to be using high pressure methods. Next time you are thinking of buying any securities consult your banker or write to SATURDAY NIGHT before you do so.

R. Buffalo, N.Y. **TECK-KIRKLAND** is outside the proven zone in the Kirkland Lake district. There is favorable rock formation on the property, but it should be kept in mind that there are a hundred other properties on which the formation is favorable, but on which there has never been any ore discovered. I would look upon Teck-Kirkland as a risky venture. The property is a pretty raw prospect, but the outlook is uncertain. The ore in the lower levels is said to be improving in grade. Unless this occurs, the future cannot be considered to be very bright. **MOCASSA** is situated at the west end of the main section of the Kirkland Lake district. Work to date has shown favorable geology but has not yet indicated payable ore. The shares in these issues are highly speculative.

J. S., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. **CON. WEST DOME LAKE** has ore of sufficient value to about pay operating expenses. Unless some unforeseen development should occur which would disclose ore of better grade, the indications point toward pretty slow progress. If finances could be provided which would enable the management to get ahead with development to a point where an enlargement of the mill could be justified, the outlook for being able to realize profits would be considerably improved. The present scale of work seems to leave the enterprise in a difficult rut.

T. R. Duarte, California. **ROUYN QUEBEC** merged with other properties to form the Quebec Gold Belt, Limited. Holdings of the latter company have just been transferred to a new company called the Bébec Mines, Limited, which was organized recently with a capital of \$5,000,000. Shareholders of the old company were to get one share of the new company for each share held.

E. F. J., Edmonton, Alta. The total production of newsprint in North America in 1926 amounted to 3,768,000 tons, of which Canada furnished 1,882,000 tons, an increase of 24% over 1925, while the United States provided 1,687,000 tons, a gain of 10% over the 1925 figure. Canada's output therefore surpassed that of the United States by 195,000 tons.

W. K. Dawson, McIntyre-Porcupine, NORANDA and **WRIGHT-HARGREAVES** appear to be attractive issues to hold. In a general way this may not be a favorable season at which to buy mining shares. The boom market is carrying quotations up to a point where reaction appears to be inevitable. In the case of the three issues mentioned, however, the progress being made is solid and not materially effect these stocks of better class. **KIRKLAND LAKE** is highly speculative. The company is meeting with substantial success, but not any more than would warrant current quotations.

W. D., Toronto, Ont. The **COLONIAL METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY** is really a prospecting concern. The company holds many claims, but these are all in the raw stage. Such concerns may be said to have fighting chances of finding something, but the element of risk is usually very great. It is comparatively easy to secure mining claims, but it is another thing to find or develop mines. Many thousands of claims are secured for each mine developed. In the case of Colonial Metals, the participants should be in financial position to afford to lose. The claims held are not adjacent to any of the proven mines, and this intensifies the element of speculation.

R. B., Ingersoll, Ont. When buying **MONARCH MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENTS, LIMITED**, 8% cumulative preference shares, you should buy them for the return and not for marketability, as marketability is generally quite low in such securities and has to be secured through the company itself. Stock can be considered to have fair safety but the company deals in second mortgages and a purchase of the stock amounts to your putting up money because of the high return in order to back your opinion and your hope that this company will continue to be managed as profitably and as successfully as it seems to have been in the past. You understand, of course, that the company dealing in second mortgages may make more money on individual transactions than does one dealing only in first mortgages, but the percentage of loss on such transactions may be much greater because of the greater risk involved.

E. C. B., Hamilton, Ont. **BENNETT** shares cannot be regarded as a good investment. Considerable work has been done, but although the first discoveries on the main holding (Smith-LaBine) were made many years ago, the property has never yet demonstrated profitable production. The high-grade veins were narrow and patchy and did not encourage development. The present company claims to be

(Continued on Page 22)

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address, and the exact date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise to print an answer sent to us in the space of interest, please state in your letter which initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.



New Bond List Now Ready

This List contains particulars of a wide selection of Government, Municipal and Corporation bonds, and should be of assistance to intending investors.

Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

36 King Street West,
Toronto.
Telephone: Elgin 4321
Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

NEW ISSUE
6% Gold Debentures
Due 1st Feb., 1957
Price 99½ and Interest
Descriptive Circular on Request.
MATTHEWS & COMPANY LIMITED
255 Bay St. Bond Dealers TORONTO

BONGARD & COMPANY
STOCK BROKERS and FINANCIAL AGENTS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
STOCKS, BONDS and UNLISTED SECURITIES
244 Bay Street Elgin 5381-2-3-4 TORONTO

Investment Securities
CASSELS, SON & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1877
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
McKINNON BLDG. TORONTO.

York-Adelaide Realty Company Limited
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7% Gold Bonds.
Maturing December 1st, 1945.
This bond issue of \$400,000 bears interest at 7% payable half-yearly and is secured by first mortgage on a property which cost approximately \$650,000, and is located two blocks north of King Street and two blocks west of Yonge Street in the City of Toronto.
The property is the best of its kind in Canada.
PRICE: 101 and accrued interest yielding 6.90%
Write for Special Circular
W. A. Mackenzie & Co. Limited
Investment Bankers
217 Bay Street TORONTO

Forty-Three Years of Experience Crystallized in This Booklet ---Send for a Copy

Since 1883 the investment banking house of G. A. Stimson & Co. has followed a course of strict adherence to sound investment principles. During this span of years, which carried this organization through several major and minor business and financial depressions, in which at some time or other practically every class of investment was affected, no security sold or recommended by this house failed to pay principal and interest—a record we are proud of, and one we guard zealously.

Now, as a result of almost a half century of investment experience, we are offering to the investors of Canada what we consider to be the safest and most convenient investment it has been our pleasure to offer.

This investment has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of other high-grade investments—it is an investment trust, backed by trustee investments, and returns a full 5½% for a twenty-year period.

If you would know more about this opportunity, send today for a copy of our booklet which explains the security back of this issue. You will be under no obligation to purchase.

GASTIMSON & CO.
LIMITED
The Oldest Bond House in Canada
300 Bay St. TORONTO

Gentlemen:
Kindly send me a copy of your booklet, "The Investment Trust." I understand this places me under no obligation whatever.
Name _____
Address _____



Federal Fire
Insurance Company
of Canada

Head Office: FEDERAL BUILDING,
Cor. Richmond St. W. and Sheppard St.,
TORONTO.

W. S. Morden, K.C., President,
Vice-Pres., Charterer, Trust & Executor Co.,
S. G. Tweed, Vice-President,
President Ontario Equitable Life and Accident
Insurance Co.

T. B. Kerr, Vice-President,
Vice-President, Harvest Co., Ltd.

Harold W. Magee, Manager

George A. Gordon, Secretary

Alfred G. Gowans, Treasurer

Wilfrid L. Ware, Inspector

Toronto and Ontario Agencies Invited

DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION



Security \$29,000,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
53 Yonge St.

THE CANADA NATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

TOTAL ASSETS
\$2,792,662.00

A CANADIAN COMPANY INVESTING ITS FUNDS IN CANADA

Application for Agencies Invited
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies

BRITISH AMERICA
Assurance Company

Head Office: Toronto

Incorporated 1883

PIPE — MARINE — AUTOMOBILE — BURGLARY
GUARANTEE

Insurance
OF ALL KINDS
TRANSACTED

The
PROVIDENT
ESTABLISHED
1905
Head Office:
THE PROVIDENT BUILDING
Corner Place d'Armes & St. James St.
MONTREAL

Tel. HARBOUR 3-4-5-6-7

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BROKERS

We solicit enquiries regarding
the safe and economical man-
agement of your insurance.

Wood, Fleming & Co.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Niagara Fire
Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1880

Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
\$20,733,740.97
Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager,
MONTREAL

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE CO. Limited

Aberdeen and London

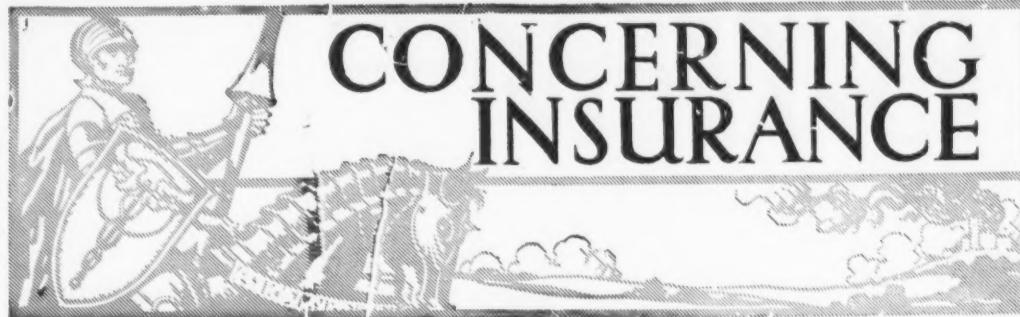
Established 1883

PIPE — CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
Montreal.

A. Hurry, Manager

Assets exceed \$110,000,000.

THE
ROYAL TRUST CO.
EXECUTORS
AND
TRUSTEES



Have Your Insurance Paid as Monthly Income Instead of in Lump Sum

FOURTEEN reasons why the payment of insurance in the form of a monthly income instead of in a lump sum better suits the requirements of the average man are given by one of the life companies, as follows:

1. In handling the estate there is no expense involved.

2. The income begins at once, and no delay is experienced in selecting and making investments.

3. There is a guaranteed income each month. It is paid in a form that the widow can thoroughly appreciate. The average man thinks of money in lump sums only. The average woman looks at it in the form of an income.

4. The insurance fund cannot be attached by creditors, and the beneficiary cannot anticipate or assign it.

5. The principal and rate of interest are guaranteed and a policy payable in the form of a monthly income eliminates loss through speculation.

6. A policy payable as monthly income is much better than a will because it cannot be broken.

7. The "other fellow" is unable to get the money.

8. It's a safeguard against borrowing from friends and relatives.

9. There is no reinvestment of funds to worry about.

10. It is not necessary for the widow to ask the probate court for an allowance while the estate is being settled. It is ready cash when real estate is operative.

11. With a guaranteed monthly income to fall back upon a widow will never have to marry again to provide a home for herself and her children.

12. No public inventory of assets is required.

13. The income is free from taxation.

14. Insurance men as a rule usually protect their themselves. Ask one of them. He will tell you.

Commerce Mutual Applying for Dominion Incorporation

NEXT week will be given that application will be made to the present session of the Dominion Parliament for an act incorporating a company under the name of "Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company," authorizing it to write fire, automobile, sprinkler, leakage, extension and marine insurance and to use over the whole or any part of the rights and property of "La Compagnie d'Assurance Maritime du Commerce Contre l'Incendie."

Examiners Find Irregularities in Ohio Millers' Mutual

EXAMINATION has been completed by the several States interests in the affairs of the Ohio Millers' Mutual Fire, the fire company alleged to be the failed Integrity Mutual Company of Chicago. General comments made by the examiners follow:

Irregularities were disclosed indicating that the interests of the policyholders have not been conserved.

Misappropriations of insurance caused the Ohio Millers to the Integrity Mutual resulted in the payment to the other company of many thousands of dollars to which it was not entitled.

Losses were sustained by the Ohio Millers through its inability to recover the proportion of losses incurred which was due from insolvent companies.

may be recovered because of said injury.

A general allegation shall be made that the person injured was not negligent and that the parties claimed to be responsible for the injury were negligent on the said occasion, and that such negligence was the proximate cause of the injury, or such other general allegation of facts as will on its face show liability.

The court or judge shall summarily hear the application. The issue shall be whether all or some of the persons then before the court by service or appearance are probably

guilty of the offense.

4. The insurance fund cannot be attached by creditors, and the beneficiary cannot anticipate or assign it.

5. The principal and rate of interest are guaranteed and a policy payable in the form of a monthly income eliminates loss through speculation.

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Losses were sustained by the Ohio Millers through its inability to recover the proportion of losses incurred which was due from insolvent companies.

Occidental Fire Surplus to Policyholders \$620,992.16

THE annual meeting of the Occidental Fire Insurance Co. was held in Montreal on 2nd of March, 1927, and the board of directors submitted their report together with balance sheet and reserve account showing the business of the Company for its financial year ending 31st December, 1926.

Premiums less rebates and cancellations amounted to \$603,864.42 as compared with \$561,561.13 in 1925, or an increase of \$42,243.28.

The amount paid for reinsurance was \$215,442.17 as against \$191,265.58 in 1925, so that the net premium increase is \$18,068.69.

On the Dominion Government Standard there is a slight increase in the amount reserved for unearned premium, the amount set aside in 1926 was \$178,061.54 as compared with \$174,710.40 in the preceding year.

Losses paid and unadjusted

Less reinsurance recoverable amounted to \$217,330.26, being 35.9 per cent of net premium income, or 56.4 per cent with allowances for change in reserve for unearned premium.

The fire department showed a net underwriting profit of \$11,427.05 and the automobile department one of \$2,480.41, or \$13,907.46 in all, a loss of \$27,300 was incurred by the Hall Department, so that the underwriting as a whole shows a net loss of \$18,392.54.

Investments—Bonds and debentures are brought into our accounts at cost, viz., \$609,982.80 while the market value according to the Dominion Government is \$636,925.00. The net revenue from investments amounted to \$35,989.71.

The profits of the year amounting to \$22,597.17 have been transferred from revenue account to the credit of profit and loss. The net surplus to policyholders is \$620,992.16, so that on its own account the company is in a strong financial position but in addition, of course, its policies have the guarantee of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co. was organized with a Manitoba Charter in 1902, and is therefore this year celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. It has agencies in every province of the Dominion of Canada with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and also transacts business in Newfoundland.

JANUARY Sales of Life Insurance in Canada Show 9% Increase

THE production of ordinary life insurance in Canada was 9 per cent greater in January this year than in January, 1926, according to a report just published by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Connecticut. During the month \$36,886,000 of new business was paid for by companies having in force 84 per cent of the total outstanding business in Canada. This is an increase of \$3,874,000 over sales or last January. The report includes the production of new partial business, exclusive of renewals, increases, dividend additions, reinsurance from other companies, and group insurance.

Should the court or judge be of the opinion, from the testimony presented, that a jury might fairly find that either of the two injured and contending parties was responsible for the injury suffered by the other, then in such case each party may be ordered to give security in favor of the other and conditioned as hereinafter provided.

The owner or operator of the motor vehicle which is alleged to have caused the injury, may even though not named in said application, appear before the court or judge prior to or at the time of said hearing, and show to the satisfaction of the court or judge that in automobile liability insurance policy covering personal injury or death in the amount of at least \$10,000 was in force and covering said motor vehicle at the time of the accident in question, and in such case, if the court or judge is satisfied that such security is fairly adequate, the application for security shall be summarily dismissed upon the depositing of such policy with the court or judge.

Any person who deposits any tangible asset as security with knowledge that he has no authority to make such deposit, and any person who knowingly makes any false representation relating to the existence of liability insurance on said motor vehicle at the time of an occurrence in question, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the men's or the women's reformatory for a period not exceeding three years.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The Company's Canadian Head Office is in Ottawa where its Canadian business east of the Rockies is transacted and premiums are received. Canadian policies issued

Business Written in Canada in 1925 \$165,123,047

More than half of any other company.

Insurance in force in Canada, end of 1925 \$63,544,780

Largest single company in Canada.

Policies held by Canadians, end of 1925 2,215,742

Largest number of policies in any company in Canada.

Paid Canadian Policies, end of 1925 \$8,540,178

Investments in Canada, end of 1925 \$125,160,919

Invested in Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds \$88,743,283

Canadian Head Office Ottawa, Canada.

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$345,000,000

LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE

over \$1,250,000,000

"PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE"

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Low Mortality.

The Great-West Life selects its risks with extreme care.

Its low mortality contributes to the liberal profits enjoyed by participating policyholders, THUS REDUCING THE ACTUAL COST OF PROTECTION.

It is Maximum Benefit at Minimum Cost.

A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY
EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797

TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN

INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

Metropolitan Life

Insurance Co.

The Company's Canadian Head Office is in Ottawa where its Canadian business east of the Rockies is transacted and premiums are received. Canadian policies issued

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE Managing Director

OUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE POLICY

Affords you absolute protection.

The experience of our claim adjuster is at the service of policyholders to give them prompt, courteous and satisfactory settlement.

We also Write Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

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The DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

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C. A. WITHERS
Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Dir.
BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, O. L. O. V. Vancouver, London
St. John, Halifax

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager Head Office for Canada TORONTO
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT, 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.



The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

The NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Good insurance salesmen can always find a place with our growing organization. Write for full particulars.

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONTARIO

The Independent Order of Foresters

Organized 1874

Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Family Protection, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.

Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization \$87,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON, England

Established 1782 FIRE — LIFE — MARINE
First British Insurance Office established in Canada, A.D., 1804
Total Resources exceed \$150,000,000
Claims paid exceed \$800,000,000
J. B. Paterson, Manager. C. W. C. Tyre, Secretary. Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer.
W. N. Blackstock, Life Superintendent.
Head Office for Canada: 100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA TORONTO (FIRE INSURANCE)
AGENTS WANTED

CONCERNING INSURANCE

the state of Massachusetts is the only state which actually has a compulsory insurance measure in operation, and as it became effective there only a few years ago, there is as yet little to be learned from that source. Until the results of compulsory insurance in relation to accidents and premium rates have been definitely established, through experience elsewhere, it would appear advisable to suspend judgment on this question."

Example of Folly of Municipal Insurance

THERE were quite a number of people in the village of Gescher, Westphalia, who were of opinion that the fire insurance companies were securing an unreasonable profit at the expense of the villagers. According to the Saksische Zeitschrift, an insurance publication of Leipzig, Germany, these people decided a few years ago to form a mutual fire insurance company to carry their own insurance. Last year the company had about 250 members and an income of about 10,000 marks, say \$2,500. Unfortunately, however, for the success of the undertaking a claim arose in November last which called for between 30,000 and 35,000 marks in settlement. This amount could not be raised, and so the concern went into liquidation.

M. B., Vancouver, B.C.: You will be fully protected if you purchase an annuity from either the Dominion Government or the Great-West Life Assurance Co. We would advise you to choose whichever form of annuity and method of payment of instalments under it best suits your particular requirements. There is very little if any difference in the purchase price, and the security is ample in both cases.

B. H., London Ont.: Assets of a fire insurance company doing a general business should, in order to afford ample protection to the public, be of a liquid character and of sufficient volume to offset all liabilities including the paid-up capital and leave a substantial net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities. This net surplus in well-managed companies is usually maintained at an amount at least equal to the paid-up capital. A company doing a general business might find itself called on to pay a conflagration loss at any time equal in amount to its premium income for six months or more, so that it should not write as a rule in net premiums an amount much in excess of its combined capital and surplus, unless the business is more widely distributed than is usually the case. By applying these general rules in analyzing a company's position as shown by its statement a fairly accurate view of the soundness of its management and the security of its financial position may be obtained.

H. C., Lakefield, Ont.: The Royal Guards was organized in 1908 as a fraternal benefit society, and in 1923 was changed to a mutual life company. It issues both participating and non-participating policies, also industrial as well as ordinary business. All its industrial business is on the quinquennial dividend plan, as also its ordinary participating business. As five years have not elapsed since it became a mutual company, no quinquennial dividends have been paid, and no figures showing the dividends on a 20-pay life policy issued by it are not yet available. The company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

M. M., Port Alberni, B.C.: The Dominion Fire Insurance Co., the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J., and the National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., operate on the non-tariff basis in this country under the management of Massie & Renwick, Limited, Toronto. Their deposits with the Dominion Government are as follows: Dominion Fire, \$100,000; National-Ben Franklin, \$357,977; Firemen's of Newark, \$189,815. They are in good standing and are safe to insure with.

P. C., Rocky Mountain House, Alta.: We do not recommend mutual fire insurance to those who occupy the position of trustee with regard to property. In that case we advise insuring with strong licensed stock companies. In the case of others who understand their position as policyholders or members of mutual companies and are willing to assume it in order to try and save on the cost of their insurance we see no reason why they should not insure with mutual companies. The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association of Seattle was in

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every issue of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his Inquiry.

The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

Total Assets \$2,200,000
Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities 1,284,386
Total Losses Paid 7,700,000

Head Offices: 17 St. John Street, Montreal

P. J. Perrin, Vice-President & General Manager.
H. G. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary.
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario.
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.

GENERAL AGENTS

Shaw & Begg, Limited	Toronto, Ont.
H. M. McCaffrey & Co., Limited	Winnipeg, Man.
Butler Brothers, Limited	Saskatoon, Sask.
James O. Miller & Co., Limited	Calgary, Alta.
Central Agencies, Limited	Truro, N.S.
Dale & Co., Limited	St. John, N.B.
British Columbia Branch, F. A. Burgess, Manager	Vancouver, B.C.

Applications for Agencies in Unrepresented Districts Invited.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000

A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY

RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
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OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
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PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company Limited, of London, England

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ASSETS EXCEED \$850,000,000

Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited. Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL. Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada. North West Branch: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG. Fred W. Pace, Branch Manager. Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets \$3,118,764.07

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Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
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Purchase a home, start in business or one of the many other things that your ambition would suggest. Start accumulating. It's not hard. You adopt The Commercial Life. It guarantees a good way of doing so and you receive guaranteed profit on your money while purchasing the bond.

Ask for full information from any of our offices—Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina.

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS \$98,000,000

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Head Office for Canada TORONTO
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When United Bonds are being issued we make searching inquiries as to the moral and financial worth of the mortgagors, examine the property, see that the titles are valid and familiarize ourselves thoroughly with the plans and specifications. Then we maintain personal supervision of the building during erection.

For this reason that we supervise the upkeep of the property, insurance upon it, and the collection of money from its revenue to meet payment of interest and principal as they mature.

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16.8 per annum

Canadian Royalties Limited
12 Wellington St. E., W. G. Cutten,
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in Canada. Mr. J. H. Morgan, president,
is a Canadian. He is a man of great
ability and a fine character. The
present managing director is Mr. J. T.
Mosses. A. E. Angus and Mr. J. T.
Mosses are in charge of the firm.

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Messrs. PETER L. BROWNE and ALAN G. URQUHART
announce the formation of a partnership
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Larger Profits for Port Hope Sanitary

PORT HOPE SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, showed profits for 1926 amounting to \$308,722, to which is added income from investments \$20,870, making a total of \$329,593 before depreciation and income taxes. Additions to plant were made involving an expenditure of \$113,771, of which \$77,000 was taken from the profits of 1925. A depreciation write-off of \$163,110 was made, and a further sum of \$74,006 was reserved for obsolescence, covering parts of the company's plant and equipment, which have been destroyed or removed during the process of rehabilitation. The amount brought forward from 1925 in the profit and loss account was \$34,373, and the balance from profit and loss account added for the year 1926 was \$105,849, making a total of \$140,223. Dividends on preference stock required \$17,458, and dividends on common \$22,485, leaving \$100,880 to be carried forward into 1927.

Gross earnings from railway and lake steamers amounted to \$12,206,552, as compared with \$18,356,000. Working expenses amounted to \$153,894,65, as compared with \$143,204,230, leaving net earnings at \$44,045,127, as against \$40,154,776. Fixed charges totalled \$14,676,359, plus amortized with \$14,488,517, leaving surplus of \$30,248,748. Pension fund requirement was \$600,000, as compared with \$500,000. After the usual deduction of \$4,005,044 for preference dividends and 7 per cent on the common stock, amounting to \$18,200,000, there remained a surplus of \$7,492,24 at credit of the railway and lake steamer account.

Special income account, or earnings from ocean services and other departments, amounted to \$11,056,271 as compared with \$11,357,375.

The excess of 3 per cent of the 10 per cent dividends on ordinary shares from special income amounted to \$7,800,000, less a surplus of \$2,205,271 for the year from this account. High earnings, special income surplus of \$37,633,795.

J. A. Kilpatrick, President, in presenting the report of the board of directors, states that sales for the year compare favorably with sales for the previous year, and that all reports indicate that there will be a continued demand for the company's product.

Port Alfred Paper Shows Higher Earnings

EARNSINGS of Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation for 1926 show a satisfactory increase over those of the previous year, net operating profits amounting to \$498,751 after making allowance for depreciation and depletion as compared with \$265,147 for 1925. Gross profits from operations amounted to \$1,260,929, as against \$1,213,485 for the year 1925. Deductions included \$119,989 for general and administrative expenses, \$88,825 for bond, bank and other interest; \$260,363 for depreciation and depletion. Preferred dividends were paid amounting to \$222,121, and there was left a net surplus of \$276,624, which is carried forward in the profit and loss account.

The company shows a satisfactory working capital position. Its current assets are valued at \$3,197,352, and current liabilities at \$1,628,360, leaving net working capital of \$1,568,986. Inventories are shown among the current assets at \$2,114,729. Accounts receivable and notes receivable \$578,923, and advances on stampage \$10,000. Included in the current liabilities are bank loans, \$635,000 and accounts and notes payable \$844,352. The company's reserves for depreciation, depletion, etc., aggregate \$856,814. Total assets are shown at \$30,764,426.

Total figures on the Company's entire operations show gross premiums written in 1926 of \$7,162,936.67, an increase of \$1,225,329.00, figuring 6 1/2% increase over 1925.

Its excess of income over disbursements for the year was \$503,656.18, and its disbursements included \$1,136,121.75 dividends paid to policyholders during the year. Admitted assets increased from \$3,118,764.07 on Dec. 31, 1925, to \$3,751,733.94 at Dec. 31, 1926. Policyholders' Surplus was increased \$51,494.44, and Net Surplus was increased to \$712,358.80.

The company had a low Canadian loss ratio for 1926, 35%. This is the lowest since 1921.

The company's statement further shows that since organization the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association reports over a million dollars gross premiums written in Canada in 1926.

Fluctuations in the purchasing power of Canadian wheat. Corrected for seasonal changes. 100—average 1921-25.

Big Gain in Holt, Renfrew Profits

CONSIDERABLE higher earnings are shown in the annual report of Holt, Renfrew and Company, Limited, net profits for the year ending January 31, 1927, being equivalent to 16.32 per cent on the outstanding common stock as compared with 7.59 per cent, the preceding year and 4.57 per cent, the year before that. The balance sheet also shows continued improvement, with a good increase in working capital.

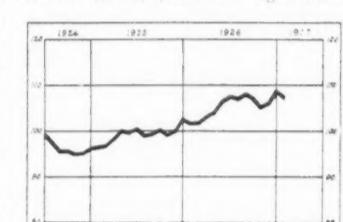
Profits for the year amounted to \$328,658, as compared with \$229,910. Interest on funded debt took \$47,086; depreciation, \$40,412 and write off on alterations to leased premises and bond discount, \$7,907, leaving net profits for the year at \$233,252, as compared with \$145,987. After payment of two years of pre-

ferred dividends, there remained a surplus of \$94,252, which brings the total at credit of profit and loss to \$463,854.

Working capital increased over \$100,000, there being noted an increase in current assets at \$1,483,350 and a decrease in current liabilities at \$51,183. This left working capital at \$1,432,167, as compared with \$1,315,502. Cash shows a large increase at \$164,435 as do also trade accounts and bills receivable at \$487,488. Inventories, on the other hand, are lower at \$758,383. Current liabilities consist merely of accounts payable at \$33,471 and accrued interest at \$17,712. Total assets are shown at \$3,141,938, as compared with \$3,082,231. Property is written down to \$807,946, while good-will remains at \$772,453.

Better Showing by Saskatchewan Mortgage

SNET profits of \$48,497 are shown in the annual report of the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, constituting an increase of \$14,530 over 1925 and \$19,974 over 1924. With the balance brought forward the total available for distribution was \$51,799, which was appropriated as follows: Provincial and Federal taxes \$4,873; dividends, \$20,614; transferred to reserve account, \$20,000, leaving a balance of \$6,313 to be carried forward. The reserve account now stands at \$100,000. The balanced sheet shows total assets at \$2,085,891. Among the items are first mortgages on real estate, \$435,435; agreements



Fluctuations in Industrial Employment in Canada. Corrected for seasonal changes. 100—average 1921-25.

for sale, \$110,520; real estate held for sale, \$190,702; bonds and debentures, \$79,639; cash, \$31,247; office buildings, \$30,000; loans to trust estates under administration, \$118,790. The guaranteed account shows first mortgages amounting to \$18,834, and the estates, trusts and agencies account first mortgages at \$1,015 with cash at \$40,450. Assets of estates under administration are shown at \$1,028,832.

Goodyear to Alter Capital Structure

GOODYEAR Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, will submit a proposal to its shareholders at a special meeting to take place on March 28, providing for rearrangement of the capital structure. It is proposed to consolidate the prior preference and the 7 per cent preferred into a single issue, which will be callable at 110, and to change the par value of the common from \$10 to no par. No new financing is under consideration. If the proposed change is made the new issue, consisting of the present 6 per cent prior preferred and the 7 per cent preferred, will be the senior stock of the company.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Shows Advance

FROM a modest premium income of \$27,362.00 in 1919, the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association reports over a million dollars gross premiums written in Canada in 1926.

Total figures on the Company's entire operations show gross premiums written in 1926 of \$7,162,936.67, an increase of \$1,225,329.00, figuring 6 1/2% increase over 1925.

Its excess of income over disbursements for the year was \$503,656.18, and its disbursements included \$1,136,121.75 dividends paid to policyholders during the year. Admitted assets increased from \$3,118,764.07 on Dec. 31, 1925, to \$3,751,733.94 at Dec. 31, 1926. Policyholders' Surplus was increased \$51,494.44, and Net Surplus was increased to \$712,358.80.

The company had a low Canadian loss ratio for 1926, 35%. This is the lowest since 1921.

The company's statement further shows that since organization the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association has paid losses amounting to \$14,058,176.03 and has distributed in savings and dividends to its policyholders the sum of \$10,180,417.69.

Johnston and Ward Open Saint John Office

THIE opening of a branch office in Saint John, N.B., on April 1 by Johnston and Ward, of Montreal, stock brokers and bond dealers, makes the eleventh branch of the company, offices now being in operation in Toronto, London, Kingston, Stratford, Sherbrooke, Moncton,

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

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TORONTO 2



To Those who are Married

Mother is Absorbed

*Life leaves no time for rest.
Now green in youth, now
withering on the ground.
Another year, another
spring supplies.
They fall successively,
and successively rise. —*

Father is Intent

*on giving Jack a College
education. He doesn't
want him to experience the
hardships that were his in early life. Mary,
too, must be given special training
for later years. This will cost a lot
of money. The margin between income
and expenditure is not very large, still he
hopes in later years the children will appreciate the
sacrifice.*

Back of all mother and dad are growing old. The bald spot on father's head plus the grey hairs above mother's temples show plainly that only a few years of activity remain to plan and save for the sunset of life. In a short time the children will be grown up and passing through similar experiences. It would be embarrassing to turn to them for support.

The events depicted above are an every day occurrence. Thousands have solved the problem with a **Manufacturers Life Long Term Endowment**. This policy would provide funds to enable mother to carry on and keep the home together should the inevitable happen. If, however, until sixty-five, the insurance would become payable for the remainder of life in the form of a monthly income, if desired. What could be finer? What could be more practical? Let us tell you more about it.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Without obligation kindly furnish me with particulars of insurance programme best suited to my needs. At present I carry _____ insurance on the _____ plan. I am _____ years of age and have a family of _____ children. Name _____ Address _____

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your Executor

Ask for booklet, "The Corporate Executor".
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PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE
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EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

We wish to announce the opening, on April 1st, of an office in

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

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96 Prince William Street

under the management of

Mr. D. W. Armstrong



Security \$59,000,000

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(Incorporated 1866)

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Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Documents.Municipal Debentures a Specialty.
Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Halifax.**Western Homes Ltd.**
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Winnipeg—CanadaCapital Subscribed \$2,500,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,000,000.00

Assets of One Million Dollars invested in mortgages on moderately priced homes and well improved farms—the safest of all securities.

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INVESTIGATIONS
Insurance Policy LossesGuess Values
or
Fact Values?**A Canadian Appraiser** will give you the true facts regarding your property DOLLARS.

Every Canadian optimism is built with care and caution so that the fact that we are counting our money elsewhere—may add luster and certainty to your property.

When the Canadian Appraisal Company says that a property is worth a certain sum it is the evidence to support any statement.

Canadian Appraisal Company Limited

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, New York

THE COMMONWEALTH LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Hamilton, Ont.

Continues to Make Splendid Progress

New Business Issued 1926 \$3,028,828
Total Insurance in Force \$6,051,235Gain in New Insurance Issued 39%
Gain in Total Insurance in Force 32%
Gain in New Premium Income 45%
Gain in Assets 36%

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Geo. C. Copley, Esq., Hamilton
President W. H. Wardrobe, Esq., K.C.
Vice-President Capt. Geo. J. Guy, Esq., Hamilton
J. P. Whelan, Esq., Hamilton Vice-President
W. J. Westaway, Esq., Hamilton
Thos. W. McFarlane, Esq., London
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Col. F. C. McCordick, Esq.,
St. Catharines
General Manager L. T. Boyd, Esq., A.A.I.A.

Big Improvement by Canada Foundries
CATHARINES, KINGSTON, ST. THOMAS AND OSHAWA.

Shredded Wheat Profits Increase

EARNINGS of the Shredded Wheat

Company show a satisfactory increase for the year ending December 31, 1926, net operating income amounting to \$1,945,493, as compared with \$1,827,974 for 1925. After depreciation, \$222,700, against \$188,402, and tax reserves of \$258,787, there remains net income of \$1,468,966, as against \$1,301,753. Including the balance forward of \$1,751,310, there is available for distribution a total of \$3,220,222. The sum of \$1,150,000 is appropriated for dividends, and \$500,000 is written off good-will, reducing that account to \$3,000,000, leaving balance at Dec. 31 last at \$1,570,222.

Total assets are carried in the balance sheet at \$12,883,472, against \$12,822,650 at the close of the previous year. Cash on hand at \$97,776 compares with \$83,965; accounts receivable, \$440,551, compared with \$440,740; inventories, \$2,170,627, against \$2,100,352; investments, \$283,507, against \$287,075; and land, buildings, equipment, etc., \$5,290,019, as compared with \$4,800,512. Sundry accounts owing amount to \$88,161, slightly changed from the previous year, and an item of \$105,088, as reserves is carried.

Current assets of \$964,237 showed an increase of \$8,047, while current liabilities of \$252,819 were down \$46,280, leaving working capital of \$711,438, as compared with \$597,112 in the previous year, a gain of \$114,325.

Total assets of \$3,829,200 compares with \$3,763,222. Inventories of \$716,718 are up from \$600,000; accounts and bills receivable amount to \$245,443, compared with \$234,000; cash on hand of \$21,000 is compared with \$1,217, and investments with other companies at \$233,000 are down slightly as against \$227,318. The item of \$100,000 for goodwill is still shown amongst assets.

Among liabilities, revenue for depreciation increased to \$334,613 from \$322,224. Other accounts which compare favourably with the previous year are accounts payable of \$57,138, as against \$63,207; bank overdrafts down to \$3,500 from \$5,610 and there was a substantial reduction in bank loan which stands at \$106,440 as compared with \$216,500. Accrued wages account increased to \$12,734 up from \$13,002.

Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., Had Profitable Year

FURTHER substantial improvement is shown by Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, in its annual report for 1926. Profits for the year amounted to \$271,211, as against \$166,004 for 1925 and \$137,631 for 1924, and the financial structure of the company shows further strengthening in all departments. The balance forward of \$93,114, less Federal taxes, \$21,000, is added, and the usual deductions for depreciation, dividends, etc., are made, leaving a balance forward of \$183,900. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum were paid on the preference, and in addition, a dividend of 1½ per cent was paid on account of arrears. The directors propose to pay the balance of arrears of 1½ per cent, on April 1 next.

Property account, which covers real estate, plant, investments and trade marks and goodwill, stands at \$2,706,300, against \$2,624,159. Current assets show a slight increase at \$2,354,047, as compared with \$2,326,494. Current liabilities are shown at \$654,802, a slight decline. The company has, therefore, maintained a sound working position. Merchandise on hand, cash and receivables show little change.

Bond Market Strong

"THE bond market is in a strong position," says Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions. "During trade reactions, idle working capital seeks employment in bond investments, and no major business depression is in sight."

Higher Earnings for Abitibi Paper

ABITIBI Power and Paper Company, Limited, earned \$11.56 per share on its common stock for the year ending December 31, 1926, as against \$11.19 in 1925 and \$10.95 in 1924. In addition to maintaining a strong working capital position, the company materially expanded its potential earning power and made further substantial additions to reserve and surplus. Operating profits for the year amounted to \$4,234,504 as against \$4,240,337 for 1925. Interest on funded debt, less interest received, required \$535,580; depreciation, \$57,818; income tax provision, \$155,000; preferred dividends, \$70,000; and common dividends, \$10,250. These deductions left a surplus for the year of \$1,821,415, bringing total surplus to \$8,813,601, from which \$663,707 was transferred to depreciation reserve, leaving \$7,847,893 standing at credit of profit and loss.

The Martin Stores at St. John's were recently taken over by William Davies St. John, who established many years ago the telephone and telegraph system of the large mining and timber towns in Canada. The stores now number 14, seven of which are owned outright, mostly in the cities of Toronto and Montreal, and ownership of the remainder are held in partnerships with various local merchants. Some of these leases are personal, 32 of them are located in Toronto, 20 in Montreal, and the rest in Galt, Waterloo, Brantford, Kitchener, Waterloo, Woodstock, St. Catharines, and Galt.

Western Conditions Improving
CONDITIONS in Western Canada have greatly improved in the last year, and the prospects for the coming year are much brighter, according to Mr. E. J. S. Brown, Inspector of Agencies for the Crown Life Insurance Company, who has just returned from a three months' tour of the West. "Vancouver is experiencing an era of phenomenal growth," declared Mr. Brown. "Street after street of new houses has been built, and not one of them unoccupied. Calgary, after passing through the fever of a small oil boom, even more acute than that of 1913-14, is settling down to solid business, and Edmonton is going ahead very fast. The effect of a good 1926 crop in Saskatchewan is noticeable in general business conditions, and although the Manitoba crop returns fell below expectations, business generally is in a healthy condition and justifies the spirit of optimism that prevails."

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Equipment**
Complete Line - Complete Service**Y**OUR advantage of buying **standardized** office furnishings and supplies—*direct from the manufacturer's own branch*—is in the unfailing promptness with which you can add to your equipment and replenish your supplies with uniform satisfaction.

"Office Specialty" offers this incomparable service to businesses large or small. The complete line is standardized throughout and sold direct at prices which eliminate "in-between" profits.

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Desks Tables
Chairs File Supplies
Visible Records Card Record
Supplies Underwriters' Safes Steel Shelving
etc.**THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.**
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Results That Tell the Tale**Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters**

Policy Issued by

Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
STEVEN'S POINT, WIS.Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company
OWATONNA, MINN.Combined Statement of Above Companies
as of December 31st, 1926

ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	\$7,261,891.45
Interest Accrued	102,231.26
Other Assets	1,026,751.87
	\$8,390,874.58
LIABILITIES	
Reserves for Reinsurance	\$4,840,405.99
Unpaid Losses	502,927.57
Other Liabilities	192,066.64
Surplus	2,855,477.38
	\$8,390,874.58

On Deposit with Receiver-General of Canada, over \$470,000.00.
The Surplus of \$2,855,477.38 is back of all Policies issued in Canada.Endorsed by: ONTARIO RETAIL HARDWARE ASSOCIATION
CANADIAN JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATIONIncrease in Assets since December 31, 1925 \$1,090,800.37
Increase in Net Cash Surplus since Dec. 31, 1925 \$ 437,340.96**30 - 50% SAVING**

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Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters
F. B. DALGLEISH, Manager

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, WINNIPEG

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			Montreal: MONTREAL
Quebec: J. N. MILLOT, P. O. Box 581, Quebec	Saskatchewan South: A. E. ATHEY, 2229 Montreal Street, Regina	Saskatchewan North: E. SHIEL, 3 Bell Block, 18th St. W., Saskatoon	

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Dominion Textile Company LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ended March 31st, 1927, payable 1st April, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, January 21st, 1927.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th April, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd March, 1927.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, 23rd February, 1927.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly distribution of \$0.50 on the common stock has been declared to-day, payable March 31, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1927.

JAMES L. ANTHONY, Secretary & Treasurer.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 61

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable April 20, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
G. W. DALY,
Secretary
Kingston, Ont., Feb. 17, 1927.

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, has been declared payable April 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the twenty-first day of March, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. McDONAGH,
Secretary

Ottawa Light & Power Company, Limited

DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the usual dividends have been declared for quarter ending March 31st, 1927, payable to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1927, as follows:

PREFERRED STOCK: 15½% being at the rate of 6½% per annum, payable April 1st, 1927.

COMMON STOCK: 11½% being at the rate of 6% per annum, payable March 31st, 1927.

The transfer books will not be closed. By Order
F. W. FEE,
Secretary-Treasurer
Ottawa, March 8th, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:

On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half year ended 31st December last.

On the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended 31st December last, from railway revenues and Special Income.

Both dividends are payable 1st April next. Shareholders of record at three months on 1st March next.

By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary

Montreal, 14th February, 1927.

PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Dividends have been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, as follows:

Regular Quarterly Dividend 1½% on Preferred Stock.

Regular Quarterly Dividend 1½% on Common Stock.

All payable April 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record at close of business March 15th, 1927.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary

NATIONAL GROCERS COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 6

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the First Preference Stock of this Company has been declared payable April 1st, 1927, for the quarter ending March 31, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1927.

Transfer books will be closed from March 16th to March 31st, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. LYKE,
Secretary-Treasurer

St. Lawrence Waterways
(Continued from Page 13)

With the disappearance of the West India Company in 1674 a better day seemed to be in the dawning, it having been declared that trade was hereafter to be free to all subjects of the French king. But it was more apparent than real. Commerce on the St. Lawrence was burdened by new restrictions. Merchants in Canada were forbidden to trade direct with the Indians, for nine months of the year they were not allowed to sell goods of any kind, and during the selling season of three months operations were to be confined to territory east of Quebec. Foreign trade of any kind was taboo.

Owing to trade restrictions it was no uncommon thing for vessels to return to France with holds empty of cargoes. Under such circumstances, navigation on the St. Lawrence was naturally much retarded in its development. In 1688—eighty years after Champlain founded Quebec—the intendant reported to the French Government that Canada was entirely without pilots or sailors. Conditions showed little or no improvement during the next quarter of a century. Catalogue, a government engineer, reporting that pilots were rarely to be had, "Send us a teacher to make sailors of our young men," appealed an official to the Government in France, while a contemporary writer declared: "There ought to be trade with the West Indies and other places. Everybody says it is best, but nobody will undertake it." As late as 1720 it was decreed that vessels found engaged in foreign trade would be treated as pirates, captured by force of arms and, with their cargoes, confiscated.

A favorable change gradually took place in the trade and commerce of the country under Beauharnois, who became governor of New France in 1726, there being a relaxation from the exactions imposed by the licensed monopolies.

Western Homes Ltd. Shows Assets at 1,137,397

AMONG the youngest western mortgage companies, Western Homes Limited, of Winnipeg, continues to make progress. Although the company was organized and developed during the rather abnormal times prevailing during the last eleven years, the paid-up capital has increased in that time from \$24,581.53 to \$1,014,373.79, while the subscribed capital has increased from \$182,800 to \$2,605,400. The assets in 1915 stood at only \$36,613.93, and last year totalled \$1,137,397.21. During the first year there were no premiums in course of collection, while the figures for 1926 stood at \$218,412.40. The surplus and reserve account has grown from \$4,741.62 to \$82,432.17.

The company's funds are invested in carefully selected mortgage securities on moderately priced city homes and improved forms, which have been appraised at over \$2,300,000.

Slightly Smaller Profits for Canadian Salt

PROFITS of the Canadian Salt Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, were slightly below those of the previous year, but the company's financial position was well maintained, with working capital at \$515,257 comparing with \$502,447 for 1925. It is pointed out in the report that "an interruption of nearly one-half of the supply of electric current from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, extending over a considerable period, seriously affected the production and financial results for the year. The provision of two new 700 h.p. boilers and one of the turbo-generator referred to in our last report, and the installation of a second since authorized and other measures being taken, should prevent a recurrence."

Gross profits from the year's operation stand at \$34,2905, as compared with \$346,411. The following appropriations were made: Interest on mortgage bonds, \$75,607; depreciation reserve, \$92,021; income tax, \$12,710; and written off patent rights, \$1,105. Net profits remain at \$161,400 against \$164,788. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$104,400 were paid and interest on stock subscriptions amounting to \$2,946, leaving a surplus of \$34,113. The discount on the new bond issue and the balance of the discount on the old bond issues, amounting in all to \$132,298, were charged off to surplus account, making that account after adding the surplus of the year to \$305,463.

Current assets are carried in the balance sheet at \$802,446 as against current liabilities of \$287,189. The net working position is little changed. According to a recent appraisal the land owned by the company at Sandwich and Windsor, is valued at \$147,985, more than the amount at which it is carried in the books. This land etc., have been written up and patent rights etc., have been written down by that amount.

There was expended during the year less amounts written off the sum of \$835,455 on additions and improvements to plant and equipment, and \$42,500 for additional land acquired at Sandwich. There was a satisfactory increase during the year in the value of salt shipments. President Thomas Tait reports.

The Dominion Power and Transmission Co. of Hamilton completed, with outstanding success, the first effort claimed to have ever been made in Ontario to undertake a sale of public utility stock on the customer ownership plan. The \$500,000 of preferred stock offered, bearing 7 per cent. and carry-over only by the employees, was over-subscribed by nearly \$300,000.

Even until long after Canada came under British rule, navigation on the St. Lawrence was governed by restrictive measures. It was not, for instance, until 1850 that foreign vessels were permitted to proceed upstream to Montreal for the purpose of taking on cargoes, and then only under license. For clearance papers they had to stop at Quebec when outward-bound. It was in 1853—only seventy-four years ago—that the first ocean steamer came up the St. Lawrence river to Montreal.

(To be continued Next Week)

Pity the Poor Letter "E"

SOMEONE has decided that the letter "E" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is always out of CASH, for ever in DEBT, never out of DANGER, and in HELL all the time. No little credit is due, however, in that it is never in WAR, and always in PEACE. And we are deeply indebted to this little letter since it is the beginning of EXISTENCE, and the end of TROUBLE. Without it there would be no MEAT, no LIFE, and no HEAVEN. It is the centre of HONESTY, and although it starts off in ERROR, it ends by making LOVE perfect.

A negro preacher walked into the office of a newspaper in Rockymount, North Carolina, and said: "Mister Editor", they is forty-three of my congregation which subscribe fo' yo' paper. Do that entitle me to have a ch'ch notice in yo' Sadley issue?" "Sit down and write," said the editor. "I thank you." And this is the notice the minister wrote: "Mount Memorial Baptist Church, the Rev. John Walker, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. In the promulgation of the gospel, three books is necessary: The Bible, the hymn book, and the pocketbook. Come to-morrow and bring all three!"—*The Christian Register*.

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

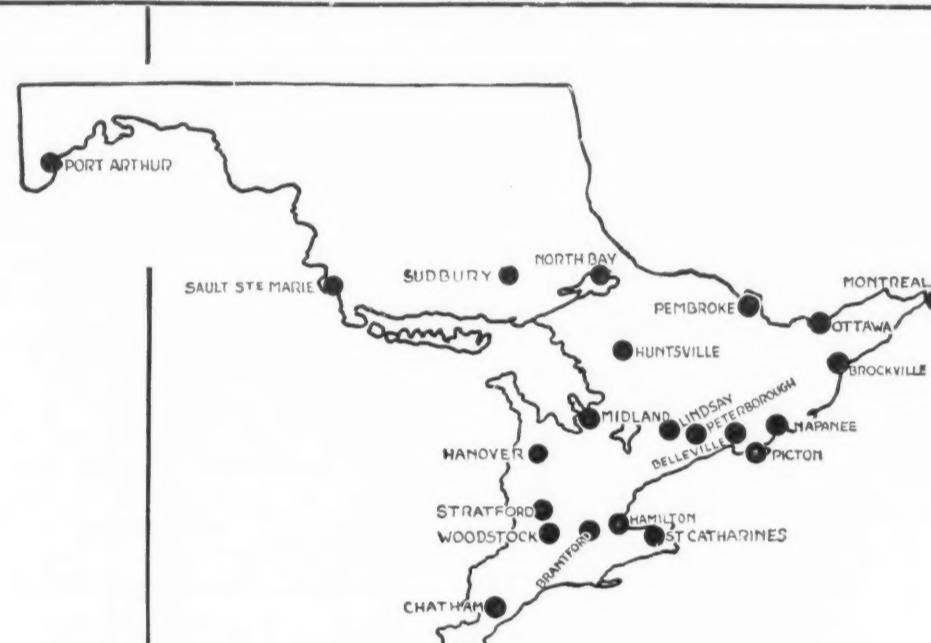
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
President: G. LARRATT SMITH. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON. General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.



1,000 Years of Successful Business in Canada

THE experience and assets of more than 1,000 years' business success have been capitalized in the formation of the Canadian Department Stores, Limited. Each of the twenty-two stores united in this organization has had an average of more than forty-four years' prosperity. None has ever shown a financial loss.

Generations ago these were the "general stores" that catered to the needs of a pioneer civilization, and promoted the growth of sparsely settled communities. And as the villages and towns became thriving cities, these stores prospered accordingly, and blossomed forth as up-to-date department stores.

Today, recognizing the great advantages of large volume buying, the department stores have pooled their resources and founded the greatest chain store system in Canada. Through the Canadian Department Stores, Limited, they have greatly multiplied their purchasing power, and now offer their customers the newest and best of goods at notable savings.

Even in the worst business years Canada has experienced during the past decade audited statements bring out the remarkable fact that all of these stores showed splendid earning power—in fact, actual net earnings were much in excess of all interest requirements. How many investment fields have shown such a record?

An opportunity for prudent investors to share in the future prosperity of this consolidation is afforded by the issuing of First and Refunding Mortgage Income Gold Bonds that yield 7 per cent. Bonds may be secured in denominations of \$100, \$500 or \$1,000. More than 60 per cent. of this issue is being taken by the former owners of the stores, who continue as managers.

We are offering First and Refunding Mortgage Income Gold Bonds in Canadian Department Stores, Limited, at 100, to yield 7%. There will be delivered with each \$1,000 bond of this series \$4,250.00 five shares of the no par common stock of the company.

For detailed information of this most attractive investment communicate with:

Municipal Bankers

Bond and Sales Corporation Limited

Toronto Ottawa London

Montreal

H. B. Robinson & Co.

Limited

Toronto and

Montreal

Gold and Dross
(Continued from Page 15)

E. C., Winnipeg, Man. The Canadian Pacific Railway purchased the ships of the Beaver Line of Steamships but not the stock of that company. So far as we can make out the Beaver Line of Steamships is now out of existence and its shares valueless. However, you might make sure by addressing an inquiry to the Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, (Canadian Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Que.) which we believe controlled the Beaver Line of Steamships.

E. W., Woodstock, Ont. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, LTD., shares are valueless.

C. J., Port Hope, Ont. SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY has made rapid and steady progress throughout its existence and there is every likelihood that the company will show further progress in the future. The company is in a very strong position financially. While the yield to the investor is not very high at current market levels, the stock has considerable investment value, and in our opinion would be a good buy for anyone who is willing to hold this stock over a term of years.

A. W., Milton, Ont. The small decline in market quotations on NATIONAL GROCERS preferred is probably due to the fact that the company's annual report issued in October last did not make quite as good a showing as had been hoped for. This was due to the fact that the company wrote off a large sum for the purpose of wiping out certain inventory losses assumed at organization. You have read our remarks in our issue of February 19th on the outlook for wholesale grocers generally, and you understand that a company such as this has a hard row to hoe against chain store competition. This competition is keenest in larger centres. Elsewhere the old-line grocer should be able to maintain his standing. However, we do not think that there has been any substantial change in the company's prospects from a year ago. We consider its shares are a speculative investment for a business man.

R. S., Ottawa, Ont. The recent rise in the price of DOMINION BRIDGE shares appears to be due to the fact that the company is understood to have on hand contracts that will keep its plants busy during the next two years. The earnings of this company are inclined to fluctuate from year to year, depending almost entirely on the number of new steel bridges and large buildings which are erected. It is generally believed that there may be some falling off in residential building in 1927 but that industrial building will just about maintain the high level of 1926. Paper mill and power projects in particular should help to provide a good revenue for Dominion Bridge in 1927. The company has excellent management and although it has passed through several lean years it has been able to maintain itself in a good financial position. The present price is very high, discounting the future to a considerable extent. At the present market price and dividend rate the yield is less than 3 per cent, but in 1926 the amount earned on the common stock was 6.75 per cent, and there are good reasons to hope for higher earnings in 1927 and some of the succeeding years. If you sell your shares now you can obtain a satisfactory profit on the amount invested, but on the other hand there seems to us to be a good prospect for further appreciation in price over a term of years.

Subscribers," Toronto, Ont. TECK-HUGHES was progressing at a rate of about \$135,000 a month until the new mill went into operation when the output increased to a rate of close to \$250,000 a month. The management has in view a further increase by early summer which should bring total capacity to about 500 tons daily for an output at a rate of possibly \$350,000 annually. The company is capitalized at \$3,000,000 shares, of which some 4,750,000 are issued. The ore contains an average of about \$20 per ton. Costs during development and construction have been running at around \$10 per ton. The grade may decline slightly on the larger tonnage but costs will also decline. Profits of \$10 per ton appear reasonable to expect. The management is highly capable.

P. F. R., Crystal Beach, Ont. PIONEER has an excellent organization and is conducting its affairs in a commendable manner. The management is good and the company seems to have good prospects of ultimately sharing in the prosperity of the mining industry of Canada. The shares, of course, are still speculative.

W. J. R., Toronto, Ont. GROVER-DALYU and DUPRAT are both highly speculative. Both properties enjoy favorable location and are being explored. A favorable discovery would probably result in shareholders making some money. Lack of favorable results might reasonably point the way to loss to shareholders when the inevitable period of quiet again sets in on the mining exchange. There are prospects of finding something worth while but there is no certainty.

W. H. R., Toronto, Ont. KIRKLAND LAND has been idle for some time. There is a little ore on the property but in small quantity as yet determined. The mill burned down a year or so ago. The company has some cash on hand but owing to the future seem to be pretty indefinite. The work being done on the HUNTON-KIRKLAND is of interest to Kirkland Land—both properties being situated in the Kirkland and the not unproven part of the Kirkland Lake field.

H. L., Sudbury, Ont. We have no record of STANDARD OIL FIELDS OF ALBERTA, LIMITED. They at least are not listed among companies doing any developing work. Until more information is available it would be safer to pass on the opportunity to own some of the stock.

C. H. N., Ottawa, ONTARIO, VIPOND and CASTLE FORTUNE would appear to be among the three leading issues of your list for a term of two or three years.

R. Y. S., Montreal, CORONA COBALT was formed in 1908 on property situated outside of the producing section of the Cobalt district. The company never met with any success. The CORONA MINES about which you have recently been reading is not identified in any way with the old Cobalt concern but instead is an entirely new company with property in the central part of the Rouyn district in Quebec.

A. P. H., Brandon, Ont. HOLLINGDEP is paying dividends of 25 per cent quarterly. The shares are \$5 per value quoted at \$50 per share. The yield would be 6 per cent annually. The company is earning its dividend out of current output and is increasing capacity this year to such an extent as to give promise of a further increase in the rate of dividends. The property contains a surplus of over \$1,000,000. The operations are usually maintained at around 80 per cent. The mine is being developed well ahead of production so that the future looks good. There has been some criticism of failure of the company to buy some of the more promising in an effort to secure additional mines. This criticism has been increased somewhat by comment that the company is involved in an option on an interesting copper gold mineralized about 20 miles west of Brandon. The shares appear to be an attractive speculative investment.

J. C. C., Regina, Sask. Current quotations for TECK-HUGHES have discounted the future to a considerable extent. There is a chance of sentiment carrying it higher—but there is a substantial element of risk developing.

E. B. R., Ottawa, ARGONAUT and RADY HOLLINGDEP both represent earnest and aggressive endeavors. The shares appear to be selling quite as high as present conditions warrant, as the enterprises are still in the highly speculative class. RADY HOLLINGDEP has a fighting chance of finding something but the odds appear to be strong against success. GOLD HILL is to install a small mill during the coming summer. There are small bodies of ore in sight but the outcome of the venture is uncertain. VIPOND is producing on a profitable basis and the shares appear to be an attractive speculation. RUELEY surplus as well as physical condition appears to about warrant current quotations. MINING CORPORATION is high enough until such time as the outcome of the Film-Flam deal can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. PREMIER, like RUELEY, yields a high dividend return, but the high-grade ore is believed to be limited in depth. In event of a bull market during the next few weeks any of these issues might share in the movement. However, in the final analysis from the point of view of intrinsic value, VIPOND, RUELEY and MINING CORPORATION are the more attractive. Your request for names of a number of "merely speculative" issues which might be added could be answered with a very long list. It would consist to a large extent of new enterprises, and it might reasonably include a number of the Rouyn issues, among them such as CORONA, RIBAGO, ONIRO, BOIS-CHATEL, STADACONA, and others. These properties have favorable location and are being worked. On the other hand, it could also include such as CAPITOL SILVER MINES in Gwanganda—looking to a hold for two or three years. Also it might reasonably include CONTAURUM in the Porcupine

district. The risk involved in purely speculative issues is very great. Of course, when such an enterprise meets with success the reward is usually big. It is like playing the long shot at the races. Occasionally, one may win.

H. S., Kingston, Ont. The common stock of AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY is a high grade public utility stock that has paid regular dividends for many years, and has good investment value. The company's income applicable to the common shares averaged \$2,928,346 over a period of five years, as compared with a dividend requirement of \$1 per share of \$1,286,941. Earnings per share of common were \$4.53 for 1925 as compared with \$7.61 for 1924 and \$5.38 for 1923. The Company has not yet issued its report for 1926, but I understand that its earnings during the year will show a very satisfactory gain over those for 1925. On December 9th, 1926, the directors of this Company declared a dividend of 10% in common stock on the common stock. At the same time the directors declared a semi-annual dividend of one-fifth of a share of common stock and the regular quarterly cash dividend of 25 cents per share. The American Gas & Electric Company is in a strong financial position and its gross and net earnings have shown a large and consistent increase over a number of years. The number of its electric customers and the kilowatt hours generated have shown corresponding gains.

S. A. E., St. Thomas, Ont. If the dividend of \$1 per share of common stock recently initiated by the NORTHERN MEXICO POWER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY is continued on the quarterly basis, the stock will yield approximately 9.8% on the present market price of around \$13. The company did much better in 1925 and has been able to pay off all arrears of preferred dividends. This improvement was continued in 1926 and net earnings for the first ten months of the year amounted to \$855,168 as against \$655,736 for the corresponding period of 1925. It has been estimated that the company's report for 1926 will show net earnings of over 6% on the common stock. During the past two years the company has considerably improved its general financial position and present indications are that 1927 will be a still better year for the company. Nevertheless, at this stage the stock must be considered distinctly in the speculative class. It is a purchase for a business man who is in a position to keep in touch with the company's progress and the trend of conditions affecting it, and who is willing to back his belief that the company will do increasingly well over a period of years.

The annual report of ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED shows that 1926 was a year of good earnings and improvement in financial strength. There has been gossip in financial circles that the directors have been considering the declaration of an early dividend on this common stock, but in our opinion it will probably be some time yet before such a step is taken. However, we consider this stock an attractive speculation for a hold of current market prices.

"Wincham," Ont. The reason why shares in PREMIER are selling at a lower price than the dividend rate would appear to warrant, is due to the fact that the general opinion exists that the mine will be comparatively shallow and cannot be expected to enjoy long life in a similar degree as mines in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake district where indications point to mineralization many thousands of feet in depth.

Mrs. H. E., Burlington, Ont. Like other packing companies the WILLIAM DAVIS COMPANY, INC., had several very difficult years immediately after the war and accumulated substantial deficits. Later, however, conditions took a turn for the better and in 1924 and 1925 the company had substantial balances after deducting operating expenses, making adequate reserves for depreciation and paying interest charges etc. Although there has been the improvement mentioned I feel that this has not been sufficiently long maintained to place its 6% First Mortgage Bonds in the category of a suitable investment for a woman of limited means to hold. I think it is likely that the company will continue to show improvement and the security behind these bonds become stronger year by year, but at present I consider that these bonds are either in the nature of a purchase for a business man, who is in a position to watch closely the Company's progress than for a woman not so situated.

W. S. M., Sudbury, Ont. A cautious attitude has to be adopted toward such ventures as BALDWIN. The company raised a limited amount of cash with which to carry out exploration. Considerable work has been done heretofore, but only patchy values have been disclosed. I do not know of any issues at around that price that might be considered attractive at this time.

W. G. L., Windsor, Ont. CRESCENT SILVER shares are of questionable valuation at present. An English concern has recently been negotiating with a view toward providing some finances with which to undertake exploration. The property is an uncertain prospect. It is situated outside the producing zone. A small amount of mineralization has been found, but the outcome is not very bright. If the present deal goes through it might help.

P. J. E., North Bay, Ont. The PROVINCE OF BUENOS TIRES got into difficulties as far back as 1911 as a result of extravagance in connection with the construction of La Plata, its new capital, which obliged the Province to temporarily suspend the service of its debt. In 1915 payments of sinking funds were temporarily suspended on various external issues and this suspension was continued after 1916 on all loans except the Sterling 3½% of 1906. In 1920 all payments were resumed, but delay in sinking fund payments will probably defer original maturities. Service on the external debt is not being met punctually. After an interruption of several years the half-yearly amortizations on the Consolidated Internal debt were resumed as from January 1st, 1923. In five out of the nine years from 1917 to 1925 inclusive, the Province's annual expenditure exceeded its income. In 1921 and 1925 there was a slight improvement in this respect. This bond cannot be considered in the same class, as regards security, as Canadian Government or first class municipal bonds but I consider that it has reasonable safety and that interest and sinking fund payments are likely to be maintained regularly. The yield is certainly an attractive one but nevertheless if security is your first consideration I think you would do better to buy a high grade bond nearer home.

A. P. H., Brandon, Ont. RUELEY is paying dividends of 25 per cent quarterly. The shares are \$5 per value quoted at \$50 per share. The yield would be 6 per cent annually. The company is earning its dividend out of current output and is increasing capacity this year to such an extent as to give promise of a further increase in the rate of dividends. The property contains a surplus of over \$1,000,000. The operations are usually maintained at around 80 per cent. The mine is being developed well ahead of production so that the future looks good. There has been some criticism of failure of the company to buy some of the more promising in an effort to secure additional mines. This criticism has been increased somewhat by comment that the company is involved in an option on an interesting copper gold mineralized about 20 miles west of Brandon. The shares appear to be an attractive speculative investment.

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British Electrical Gear in Canada

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in Canada by the strictures passed by the British press on the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association concerning its rule requiring all electrical equipment installed in buildings insured by members to conform to the requirements of the Chicago Testing Laboratories, as well as passing the National Electric Code, says an extract from "The British Trade Review", London. It has been affirmed by British newspapers that this provision practically means the exclusion of British electrical products in certain classes from the Canadian market, since the veto of the Chicago Laboratories is freely exercised. A Reuter despatch from Ottawa states that the new Canadian electrical code will probably be completed within a few months. A committee of the Engineering Standards Association, at the instance of the Trade and Commerce Department, has been working on the code for several years, and the first draft was completed on January 20; it conforms largely with the American National Code, which is also undergoing revision. The final revision of the Canadian Code, is expected to be ready for submission to the meeting at Winnipeg of representatives of fire underwriters, provincial authorities and others interested a few weeks hence. This code will provide for Canadian autonomy in respect of both fire and safety hazards of all electrical installations in Canada although it will be necessary subsequently to establish adequate testing laboratories to obviate the present necessity of the Chicago tests. At present, the standards prescribed by the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission are accepted by the underwriters for the Province of Ontario and in some measure also by the other provinces, though there is not yet uniformity for the whole Dominion. It is declared at Ottawa that in respect of Canadian importations of British electrical equipment, there is no evidence to show that any important contracts have been lost through failure to secure the sanction of the Chicago authorities, since compliance with the Ontario regulations is practically acceptable to underwriters of the other provinces. It is known, however, that British manufacturers have practically no chance of securing the United States market because of the refusal of the Chicago laboratories to approve their products.

"Our Heritage"

CANADA as the greatest field for investment in the world to-day is the picture convincingly presented by the picture of the growth and prosperity of Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., Drummondville, Que., since 1919 is cited as an example of what may be expected to occur all over Canada as the company is mailing to investors throughout the Dominion. "The stage became transformed into electrical energy by the golden touch of the investor.



I SOLD a man a Continuous Monthly Income Policy in favour of his wife, to provide her \$200 per month, in case of his prior death, which took place a few years later.

Not long after her husband's death, her brother came to her to borrow some money to put in his business.

She answered the simple truth—she had no money.

"Why, you have Tom's insurance," he said.

She explained that her husband had left her an income of \$200 per month. She had no lump sum at her disposal. She was sorry, but, afterwards, she realized her husband had been wise.

"Because," she told me, "if I had had a lump sum, I would have lent it. And it would have been lost, because within two years, my brother failed. I never realized the full value of Monthly Income Insurance until that time."

Let our Representative explain the advantages of the Mutual Monthly Income Policy.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada WATERLOO, ONTARIO



T. ALFRED MCUALEY
Well known Toronto financier, who is consolidating the chain-store systems of Arnold Brothers Limited and May's Limited into a new company to be known as Arnolds Limited. In addition to holding the presidency of Arnold Brothers Limited, Mr. McAuley is president of Canadian Utilities Company, Limited; president of Eastern Canadas Stores, Limited; president of National Milk Products Company, Limited; vice-president of International Utilities Corporation and vice-president of North-Western Utilities, Limited.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR Facts that Draw Crowds and Sway Buyers

Little wonder Dodge Brothers Motor Cars today are accorded such widespread and enthusiastic commendation

Smart new body lines—

A new seating arrangement that provides still more roominess and comfort—

A new clutch, simple, sure, silent—

Softer pedal action, easier gear shifting—

Quicker acceleration, still greater steering ease—

More rigid engine support—and smoother performance—

Sturdiness and dependability made still more pronounced by vital betterments in body construction and in the propeller shaft, differential and axle shafts.

Add to these the new five-bearing chrome vanadium crank-shaft, with its remarkable improvement in engine performance, the excellent new starting and lighting system and many other recent betterments, and you understand why owners proclaim today's car—

"The finest Dodge ever built!"

Special Sedan	\$1310
De Luxe Sedan	1420
Special Coupe	1195
f. o. b. Toronto, taxes to be added.	

DODGE BROTHERS(CANADA)LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Wages the Obstacle to Continued Prosperity

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER writes in an article printed February 8th, 1927, in the "Mail and Empire" stating that American Bank deposits rose between 1913 and 1925 from \$18,000,000,000 to \$47,000,000,000, while the gold stock only a little more than doubled, to nearly four and a half billion dollars, about 45% of the world's gold. Professor Fisher in the same article quotes Mr. Geo. E. Roberts as saying that 60% more gold is required to support the same volume of trade than before the war, owing to depreciated purchasing power of gold, while American trade was growing. It is manifest here that Mr. Roberts refers to trade as expressed in goods, rather than in money. These facts in themselves are the best proof in the world that economists are putting the cart before the horse, when they say that an increased gold supply raises prices. Mr. Fisher's statement is that \$29,000,000,000 has been added to deposits, and after all deposits are not money, but are represented by merchandise, upon which credits is loaned, and this increase is largely represented not by an increased amount of merchandise, but a higher valuation of the merchandise. How can an increase of 2½ billions in gold account for an increase in valuation of 29 billions, and deposits are only 1/7th of all the national assets. All national assets in the United States have undergone a revaluation from 1913 to 1925, on about the same basis as the increase in deposits referred to above. Such revaluation of all the assets in the U. S. would amount to about 150 billion dollars, and it seems manifestly absurd to believe that this extra value has sprung into existence as a result of importing 2½ billion dollars of gold. I believe the facts are that union and non-union labor has successfully had wages increased to a point that forced this revaluation. It is out of labor costs that products are made and buildings are built, and these new valuations simply represent replacement values on the new wage scale. The same amount of goods at the increased value requires an equal increase in currency to facilitate exchange, and if the currency is to be backed by gold it needs a corresponding amount of gold increase in proportion as it backs the currency. Mr. Roberts is again quoted as follows: "I think that the general business interests of the country, the industrial interests, would be opposed to any such theory," (that is a deliberate deflation to help the country as a creditor nation) "and that they are far more influential than the mere theoretical consideration that we would gain as a creditor nation. The employment of our people, the matter of keeping our industries going, and trade flowing freely, is the dominant consideration, and any general effort to depress prices would bring business depression in the United States. We might easily lose an amount equal to all the debts we have coming to us, if we demoralized our industries."

The regulation and stabilization of business conditions by the guiding hand of the Federal Reserve Board; their pulling the interest lever back or pushing it forward, showing a red light or green to the captain's of industry, is the greatest economic blessing ever conferred upon the United States. By giving gentle warnings before the real danger period arrives is far better than allowing wild inflation and letting it all come crashing by its own momentum. The intelligent statistical records of the United States are also a guide and assistance to the Federal Board as well as to industry, and with industrial and marketing methods brought to the high state of efficiency which exists in the United States, these things have brought the country as near to an economic millennium as they have ever reached. But there is still one great menace to continued prosperity, one built upon the cupidity of man, therefore fundamental in its character, which has always contributed, and which possibly will continue to contribute to the cycles of depressions, with which the world, the United States included, has always been menaced. I refer to the wage question. The main function of tariff protection is to protect the wage scale, and each rise in such scale requires more protection. Raising wages above a certain point simply undoes protection, exposing producers to foreign competition and lessening the country's foreign marketing ability. The wages already paid in sheltered occupations in the United States have already advanced beyond the point where wages are protected, thus throwing an unequal burden on the unsheltered trades. Thus one class is enjoying a higher standard of living than the other. Money wages have really no relationship to the real wage. Of far more

importance to the nation in promoting continuous prosperity would be to establish maximum wages instead of minimum. If this were done there is nothing to stand in the way of absolutely continuous prosperity in the United States. I wish, however, to go on record as saying that in spite of the wise control of the Federal Reserve Board, and the great improvements in industrial and marketing methods, the United States will be brought to its era of depression simply by the continuous increasing of wages and the undoing of protection.

Canada-Cuba Trade

EXPANSION of trade between Canada and Cuba is to be expected as the result of arrangements which have recently been made between the two countries for the extension of mutual trade preferences. Through negotiations, made on the one hand by the Canadian Minister of Finance while on a visit to Cuba, Canada will receive preferential treatment from Cuba and the products of that country will be admitted to Canada on terms similar to those extended to France and other favored nations.

Mutual trade between the two countries has expanded considerably since the war, and this tendency is now likely to be stimulated, says Agricultural and Industrial Progress. In the year 1916, Canada imported from Cuba to the value of \$1,540,519, while exporting to that country to the value of \$1,431,290. In the twelve months ended November, 1926, the Dominion's imports from the Republic were \$8,074,101, while her exports to that country amounted to \$8,099,890. The tendency, however, has been for Canada to buy from Cuba to a greater extent than she sells to that country, as indicated in the figures of previous corresponding years to the above when export trade totalled \$7,486,472 and imports amounted to \$11,424,570. It was more pronounced in the fiscal year 1920, when Canada's exports amounted to only \$6,858,661 while she imported to the value of \$17,575,528. It is only to be expected that the trade treaty will stimulate Canadian exports to Cuba and bring about a more stable and even balance of trade.

The principal imports of Canada from Cuba, as indicated in the trade figures of the last fiscal year, are: Sugar, \$9,982,000; tobacco, \$823,246; and cigars, \$116,926. The Canadian sugar refining industry, which has been built up entirely on imported raw material, has been accustomed to purchase to a heavier extent from Cuba than from any other individual country. Imports of tobacco from Cuba are quite substantial and that country is Canada's chief source of imported cigars. Both are products the importation of which is likely to be affected in the future, the one by the progress of the domestic sugar beet industry and the other by the growing appreciation of home-grown tobacco, but it will be some quite considerable time before such influences are felt.

The principal exports to Cuba are potatoes, \$3,915,513; wheat flour, \$1,118,198; whiskey, \$855,786; hay, \$74,398; fish, \$959,574; condensed milk, \$375,185; planks and boards, \$154,163; newsprint paper, \$179,464; automobiles, \$117,148; copper wire and cable, \$69,000; electric apparatus, \$73,000; and calcium carbide, \$359,384. Cuba vies with the United States for position as Canada's first customer for potatoes, in the last fiscal year taking about fifty per cent. of all Canadian exports. The flour trade with the Republic looks up quite importantly. Cuba is a heavy purchaser of dried codfish, dried haddock, smoked herring, pollock, and particularly canned salmon.

While the diversity of Cuban imports from Canada would seem to ensure a general benefitting for the Dominion from the treaty it must inevitably react to the especial advantage of the Maritime provinces. Most of the trade with Cuba is carried on through the ports of the Maritimes, from which there are regular sailings, and the treaty should bring them increased activity. Further, it is the products of the Maritime Provinces which are largely in demand in Cuba. The potato trade is entirely with these three provinces, New Brunswick alone having shipped 427,106 bushels to the Republic last year. This is almost as wholly true of the fish trade, while hay and lumber products can best be furnished by this same territory.

Latin America in 1927

IN VIEW of the fact that the loans and securities floated in the United States in 1926 by the countries, states, cities and companies of Latin America totalled \$400,000,000, it would seem that the recent annual reviews of world business conditions have given too little attention to the immediate expansion which is likely to come in that part of the world,

says the Royal Bank in its March Letter. Such improvements as the railway construction in Colombia and the river and harbor improvements in Colombia, Venezuela and other parts of South America are examples of a new attitude toward the importance of internal communication. New telegraph and telephone lines are being projected. The extensive road-building projects contemplated in various parts of South America will determine new routes for imports and exports, and these roads as well as the great central highway in Cuba will improve internal commerce and production in these countries, and create new markets for trucks and automobiles. During 1926, for instance, the loans to the government, provinces and cities of Argentina amounted to \$110,293,000; to Brazil, \$71,500,000; to Chile, \$53,500,000; and to Uruguay, \$35,000,000; while the names of most of the other countries of South and Central America appear on the list of those who floated issues in New York.

In addition to these loans, there have been a substantial number of corporate issues placed in the New York market by companies operating in this territory. Sixty-five million dollars' worth of such securities was placed by companies operating in Chile, \$9,000,000 by companies from Colombia, \$3,780,000 by companies from Venezuela, \$8,000,000 by companies operating in more than one South American country, \$3,500,000 by companies operating in Central America and \$46,000,000 by companies operating in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. As these companies have interests in sugar, oil, copper, agriculture and other important industries in Latin America, this \$130,000,000 of corporate financing should have a decided influence upon the industrial activity of the countries concerned. In view of the increasing holdings of Canadians in various corporations throughout Latin America, and the steady increase in our trade with this part of the world, Canadians will take great interest in this increasing investment of American capital in a direction which will assist world commerce.

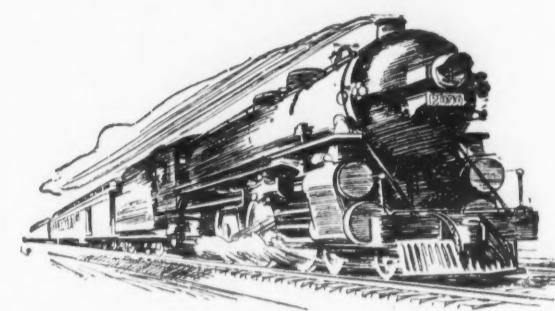
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Special Mining Map Prepared at Ottawa

A MUCH needed map has been prepared by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, showing the relation of the different mining areas of Central Canada to each other, and also the actual and potential agricultural land adjacent to the mining areas. Montreal appears at the eastern edge of the map which extends westward to as far as Portage la Prairie and northward to James Bay.

Up to the present maps have been prepared largely on provincial and sectional lines and it has been difficult to get a single sheet which would show on sufficiently large a scale the relative positions of Rouyn, Porcupine, Cobalt, Sudbury, Red Lake, the Lake Winnipeg mining district, and so forth to each other. This need has now been filled. The map was prepared at the request of and for the use of final year students of the University of Toronto, but copies are available in a limited quantity to the public on application to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.

Lehigh Valley Service



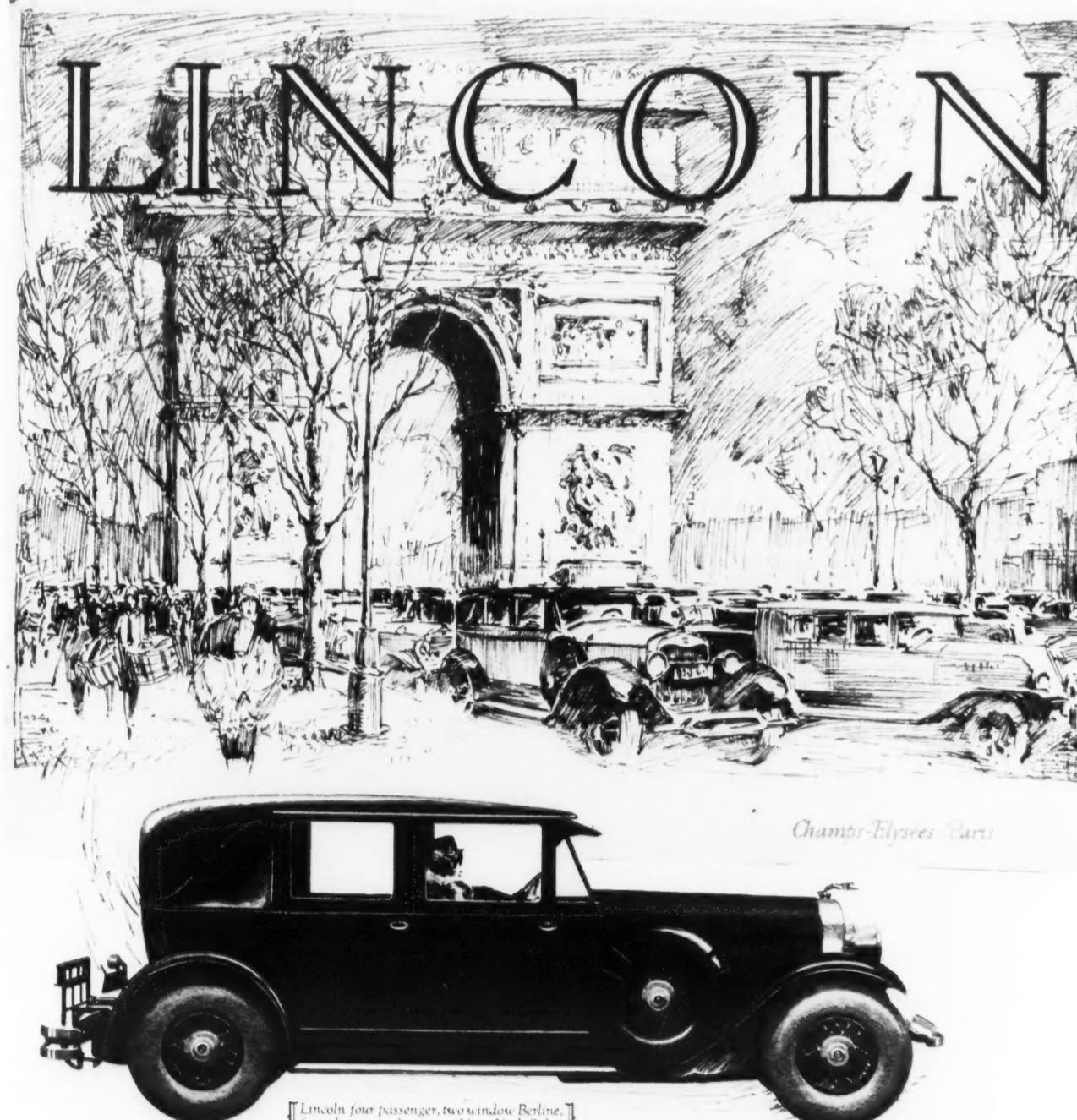
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Aviation in Canada

CIVIL aviation in Canada is almost unknown to the majority of her people, as its operations are carried out in the vast hinterland for the purposes of forest and fish conservation, air survey and the rapid transport of prospectors and scientists in their work of the development of natural resources. The press carry many despatches about the development of air transportation throughout the Empire, yet few Canadians realize that Canada has the only two self-sustaining private air transport routes in the Empire. These are on an absolutely commercial basis, having no government subsidy or contract whatsoever.

Means of transportation, their relative difficulty or ease, their speed, safety and comfort play a great part in the history of civilization. The railway, steamship, automobile, telegraph, telephone and radio have greatly modified our political, industrial and social conditions. Air transportation, in its turn, must now be added to those mechanical influences which are changing modern life so radically. The Great War temporarily diverted the progress of aviation from its natural course, but this science has now resumed its place as a constructive agency in our economic structure. Its preparedness for national defense will be strongest where its constructive use in civil life is most widespread. Both in war and in peace, aviation requires a trained personnel for both piloting and maintenance.

After the Armistice, Canada found a wide field for flying operations awaiting development. To the north of the railways lies a vast extent of virgin country where modern means of transportation are non-existent and methods of travel have changed little in the past two centuries. The growing importance of the forests of Canada, the need for their better conservation, and the approaching depletion of the more accessible stands of timber through the immense demands of the growing pulp and paper industry, were attracting public attention to the need for improved forest services. Flying has provided for this want, and the governments of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have established air services for this control. One hundred and sixty-six million acres of forests are now protected by regular air patrols in Canada. Ontario, for example, has nineteen planes operating in the forest regions of the north. This corps not only participate in fire detection, but transport men and supplies, for fire suppression and sketch and photograph forest areas for inventory purposes. Similar work is being done in Quebec and British Columbia, but not on so large a scale. Quebec, however, is using its services to aid in an accurate survey of unexplored territory. Men and supplies are taken into these areas by air and supply caches laid ahead for the parties. Scientists are thus relieved of the arduous trips by canoe to and from their field of operations, and are enabled to penetrate much farther inland than has been heretofore practical.

The Royal Canadian Air Force through its various stations throughout the country, is doing most valuable service in many lines of activity. Fire detection and forest inventory work are carried on over the Crown Lands of the prairie provinces. During the fishing season, patrols are maintained along the Pacific Coast for fishery protection; these patrols have done much to prevent the use of illegal nets, fishing during closed seasons, or without license, or in restricted areas.

The aerial survey work of this service has been of inestimable value to the prospector and to various branches of government service. A photograph taken during the investigation of the water power possibilities of a river may contain information as to the topographical features of the district which may be invaluable in map revision. It may, at the same time, show clearly the nature of the forest cover and therefore be of value to the forest services; or, the geological features shown in the picture may be of interest to the Department of Mines.

At the time of the Red Lake gold rush two years ago, the Air Force made a survey of the district, enabling prospectors to register accurately their claims immediately. Before this service was available, many errors in registered claims were noted, as it took several years to survey these new districts. During 1925, eighty-six hundred square miles were photographed in conjunction with the topographical survey of Canada.

So far as private services are concerned, the development of aviation in Canada, as elsewhere, has been an uphill struggle. Formerly, one great handicap to the development of commercial flying in Canada was the short operating season. Several companies, however, have

now overcome this handicap, and are operating throughout the winter months with success. These commercial services operate in various capacities, the principal work being fire protective services for various pulp, paper and lumber companies, and the transport of men and supplies from the railways to the more remote mining camps. Examples of winter work being carried on, this season, include the patrol of the Hudson Straits, in order to determine ice conditions during the winter months, the transport of men and material from the railhead to Port Nelson, and the scouting of seal schools in the North Atlantic for the sealing fleet. Commercial flying may be said to have passed beyond the pioneer stage; and, given efficient management and suitable types of aircraft, its extension will come naturally on an economic basis.—Royal Bank of Canada March Letter.

B.C. Fish Profits Slightly Lower

THE financial report of British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, indicates that earnings of the company proper were on a slightly lower scale than for the preceding year. At the same time the company's share of the profits of the Wallace Fisheries, acquired early in the year, amounted to \$154,033, but as profits of Wallace Fisheries are not available for dividend purposes, as that company is not yet in a position to pay dividends on its stock, the bulk of which is held by B. C. Fishing, this item does not figure in the profit and loss account for the year. Operating profits are shown at \$541,669, as against \$578,654. After depreciation, \$131,876, and taxes \$64,531, there remains net profits of \$343,261 as compared with \$354,220. The surplus forward from the previous year amounts to \$256,521. The sum of \$214,500 is disbursed in dividends, leaving the balance at \$387,193.

In explanation of the slight contraction in earnings the report says: "It must always be borne in mind that whilst the total pack may be equal to or larger than that of a previous season, the net value to any operator is governed by the volume of its sockeye pack, as this variety represents much more money per case than any other variety. This year, whilst we have had a larger total pack in British Columbia than in any previous sea-on, our company's sockeye pack is 24,000 cases short of the previous season. However we are glad to report that our company secured 40 per cent. of the total sockeye pack of the province."

The company maintains a strong liquid position. Current and convertible assets total \$2,526,730 compared with current liabilities of \$1,146,786. The bank loans are \$1,020,000, covered by salmon and other products, which are sold but not yet delivered. Reserve for depreciation of property account stands at \$1,000,000.

During the year twenty-nine canneries were operated, seventeen by the B. C. Fishing Company and twelve by Wallace Fisheries. The pack totalled 531,292 cases, 341,316 cases contributed by B. C. Fishing Company and 189,976 by Wallace Fisheries.

President Aemilius Jarvis says in part: "The markets for the past year have generally been in a most healthy condition. The uncertainty in value of Continental exchanges has retarded the normally free distribution of canned salmon on those markets, and we cannot look for material improvement until such factors become more stabilized. The English market has also bought sparingly our lower priced grades of salmon, owing to more favorable terms procurable from foreign sources. The above conditions have resulted in a heavier carryover of pinks and clowns than anticipated. Our fish oil and meal have been disposed of at satisfactory prices."

The aerial survey work of this service has been of inestimable value to the prospector and to various branches of government service. A photograph taken during the investigation of the water power possibilities of a river may contain information as to the topographical features of the district which may be invaluable in map revision. It may, at the same time, show clearly the nature of the forest cover and therefore be of value to the forest services; or, the geological features shown in the picture may be of interest to the Department of Mines.

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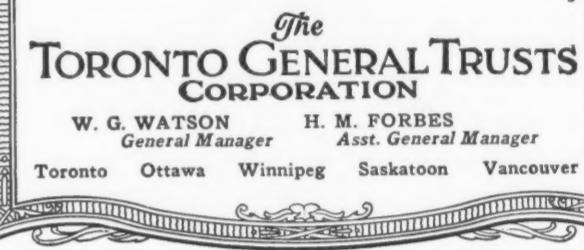
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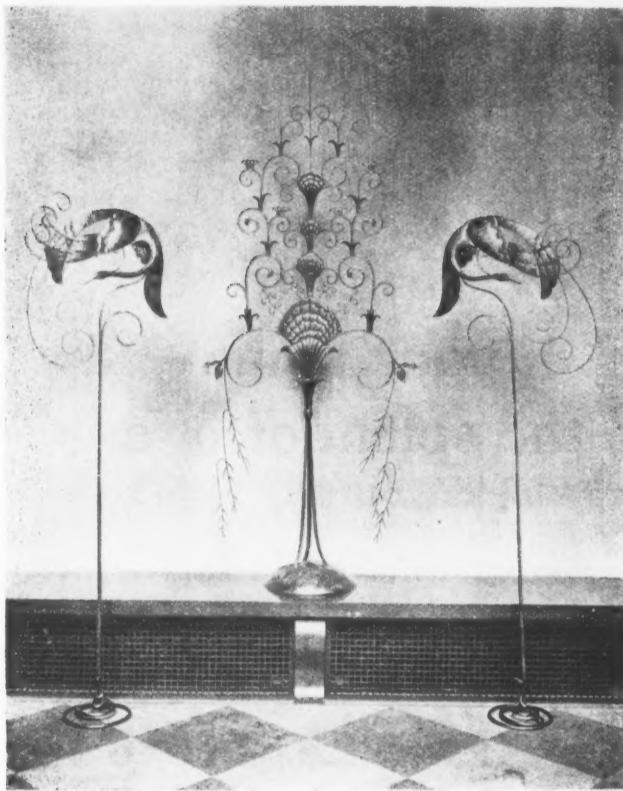
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SATURDAY NIGHT

women's section



TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 19, 1927



BEAUTIFULLY DELICATE IRON WORK AND GRACEFUL DESIGN
These decorative Peacock standards with central iron panel were designed by A. F. Harvey for the T. Eaton Company and executed by Mark Smith of the John Lindsay Company.

A Review of Some of the Exhibits at the Exhibition of Architecture and the Allied Arts, Held at the Art Gallery, Toronto, Feb. 11-26, 1927.

By Hilda Ridley



MARQUETRY CABINET
By Sidney White, of Toronto. The two Walnut Chippendale chairs are also beautiful examples of Mr. White's art. The cabinet is a splendid example of cabinet maker's work.



A CONSOLE TABLE BY A FRENCHMAN
Edgar Brandt, of Paris, is both a designer and a craftsman, whose work has a marked influence upon modern iron work. The mirror and electric light standards are also his design and work.

ONE of the first things that struck the visitor to the Art Gallery at the recent exhibition was the splendid arrangement and spotting of the different tapestries and pieces of furniture, which gave delightful and brilliant color vistas at the end of the galleries. Truly effective were the two vistas of the eastern and western galleries, one of which was a beautiful altar designed by Mr. Rea for the Bishop Bethune College Chapel, Oshawa, with drapes and copes made by the Sisters of St. John the Divine, Toronto, and the other the brilliant color notes of Chinese lacquer work by Mr. Caleb Keene of Oakville. The beautiful tapestries in certain sections of the Gallery were loaned by the Royal Ontario Museum, and this was the first opportunity the public had of seeing them in a suitable setting.

IRON WORK

Passing before some examples of iron work, one was struck by the Decorative Peacock Standards for Fabric display, with Central Iron Panel, designed by A. F. Harvey for the T. Eaton Company, and executed by Mark Smith of the John Lindsay Company.

As one gazed at this group, one found it difficult to realize that it was actually composed of iron—a metal that one naturally associates with inflexibility and crude strength. The ordinary observer, at any rate, was amazed by the airy lightness of this exquisite group. A flowing, rhythmic grace distinguishes it. The central panel has a laevi, mounting, rhythmic movement that impresses one like a fine poem. The heads and backs of the peacocks—highly conventionalized birds—form exquisite curves of beauty, the feathers seeming to flow from them like a shower.

Designed and executed, also, by Mr. Harvey and Mr. Smith, another interesting exhibit was a beautiful console-table with a marble top. Again the observer was struck by the airy quality of the iron work, this time expressed in the light elegance of the legs. Beautiful scale and very fine design are revealed in this table, of which the burnished gilded leaf work is another notable feature.

Of a slightly heavier type of iron work, were the products of Mr. E. Wenger. His balustrading, door-handles and electric light brackets show fine technique, and have that essential of good iron work craftsmanship—forging.

For purposes of comparison with the work of our Canadian craftsmen, the work of Edgar Brandt of Paris, France, aside from its own striking merits, was of special interest. Mr. Brandt is probably one of the greatest iron craftsmen who has lived since the days of Louis XV. His reputation is world-wide. A designer, as well as a craftsman, perhaps no other living man has exercised greater influence upon modern iron work. His console-table, mirror, and electric light stands, which excited much admiration at the exhibition, strike the extremely modern note which is characteristic of Brandt's craftsmanship.

FURNITURE

An exhibit of special interest was the China Cabinet in Walnut, designed by Mr. John M. Lyle for Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, and executed by J. C. Scott, Toronto, with carving by McCormack and Carroll. The perfect symmetry and beauty of this Cabinet struck the most casual observer. The style is a modernization of the Queen Anne. It is an example of the personal note in design, in that the spirit of the period is maintained, and at the same time the handling of the carving and the general aspect are essentially modern. The glass panels are bordered with etched glass, the grape vine motive being used as a decorative feature. The mouldings of the Cabinet show great subtlety and careful study.

The Long Case Clock, designed by Burke, Horwood, & White and executed by J. C. Scott of Toronto, for the Hudson's Bay Company, Vancouver, was an exhibit that stood out with a distinction due to its inherent qualities. Georgian in spirit, it is beautifully proportioned, with fine balance. The mouldings are extremely well handled. Careful study and much subtlety of line and movement are revealed. The execution of this clock case is of the highest order, and the combination of the straight-grained walnut with the figured veneer panels is extremely well done.

An Early 18th Century English Bureau Desk or Secretary, decorated in lacquer by Caleb Keene of Oakville, drew the eye by its brilliant Chinese reds, dull golds and greens, which made most effective color notes.



CHINA CABINET IN WALNUT
Designed by John M. Lyle for Mr. Clarence Bogert, and executed by J. C. Scott, Toronto. The carving is by McCormack and Carroll.

indeed an outstanding figure in the field of commercial silver craftsmanship.

A CANADIAN CELINI

One of the gems of the exhibition was the Chalice designed by Mr. A. Scott Carter of Toronto, the silver work of which was executed by Mr. A. M. Dore. This cup is a veritable masterpiece of Canadian craftsmanship. Its scale, its beautiful lines, and splendid balance, defy criticism. The spotting of the enamel work is extremely well done. The entwining gold about the silver and the setting of the jewels are masterly. One might well say that such work is the achievement of a Canadian Cellini.

Another gem by the same designer and craftsman was the Memorial Casket for Sir John Eaton. This is a conglomeration of leather and silver, the leather of the casket being heavily embossed and richly colored. The key lock is of Gothic niche motive, enclosing a small figure of a saint, and is linked to the field of the casket by the most exquisite twining grape-vine motive. The figures are modeled in Jesso and painted in gilt. The casket is enriched with crystals and wrought silver work.

Equally fine was the Memorial Plaque presented to the late Sir John Eaton and Lady Eaton, by the War Service Men of the T. Eaton Company. The small figures and cornucopia on the top, the perfection of modelling, the beautiful chasing, all bespeak the master designer and craftsman.

What the Duke and Duchess of York Are Seeing on Their Tour

By Carlton Ashwell

MANY an interesting peep will the Duke and Duchess of York be able to have at things off the beaten track

during their six months' trip to Australia which began on January 6.

Although it is a Spanish possession they may slip ashore at Las Palmas, the capital of Grand Canary, and if they do, a quaint and fascinating place they will find it. Spanish towns defy the vandalism of progress more than any others and Las Palmas is a strange mixture. The old Spain which sent the Armada to fight our Elizabeth exists in the leaning houses with carved wooden fronts, many decorated with ship's figureheads, which face narrow straggling streets which are littered also mediievally, while the new commercial centre, which pushing English traders have set up flams its electricity and telephones and boasts its modern sanitation.

Thence the Royal party went to Jamaica. This "isle of springs" they found a beauty-spot easy to be poached over. Without being rude to the Jamaicans, their island contains almost the loveliest scenery of the fairest human beings in the world. From the coast the luxuriant vegetation adorned with flowers and fruit of lascivious coloring and studded with gem-like boulders and crystal rivulets, clothes the land which gently rises until it achieves the crowning beauty of the Blue Mountain.

But, with the exception of a few Americans, bent on capturing our banana trade, the white folk seem to have succumbed to the lovely languor of the place. They confess that they would rather crawl three miles round a hill than summon up the energy to go over its top. As for the negro peasant, he is the essence of caecamy. He can live on the proceeds of four days' work a week and, ambitionless, nothing will make him stir a finger to do an ounce more.

After the passage of the Panama canal—that amazing piece of engineering which is really a water bridge, its surface for the greater part of it being 35 feet above sea-level, and which is lined throughout its 42 miles with gas and electricity—the Duke and Duchess will glance at Fiji. Brutal though it may sound, the picturesqueness went out of Fiji when cannibalism ceased to be and makers of cheap European clothes exported their goods for the benefit of the natives.

But the Duke and Duchess cannot fail to be amused at the wonderful hairdressing which the natives still indulge in. Chiefs occupy several hours a day in having their hair dressed. With the aid of dyes, cooing and the inherent ability of the wiry "crop" to retain its position at a distance of more than six inches from the head coiffures are created which leave British ladies of shingle and Eton crop among the "also rans."

A Lament

O world! O life! O Time!
On whose fast steps I climb,
Trembling at that where I had stood before,
When will return the glory of your prime?
No more—oh, never more!

Out of the day and night
A joy has taken flight;
Fresh spring, and summer, and winter bairns
Move my faint heart with grief, but with delight
No more—oh, never more!

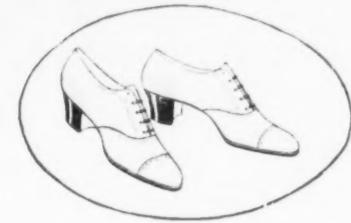
Shelley.

Clear, placid Leman! Thy contrasted lake,
With the wild world I dwelt in, is a thing
Which warms me, with its stillness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction; once I loved
Torn Ocean's roar, but thy soft murmuring
Sounds sweet as if a Sister's voice reproved,
That I with stern delights should e'er have been so moved.

It is the hush of night, and all between,
Thy margin and the mountains, dusk, yet clear,
Mellowed and mingling, yet distinctly seen,
Save darkened Jura, whose cap heights appear
Precipitously steep; and drawing near
There breathes a living fragrance from the shore,
Of flowers yet fresh with childhood; on the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,
Or chirps the grasshopper one goodnight carol more.

—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"ATALANTA"

Have your feet lost their Spring?

DO you make excuses to avoid walking? . . . The trouble may not be with your feet but in your shoes. Your feet have sprung. Nature saw to that. But hard, inflexible shoe-arches impede their normal action. Get into Cantilevers, flexible from toe to heel! resilient health giving. And you'll know

COMFORT
through
FLEXIBILITY
in the**Cantilever
Shoe**

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

TORONTO, 7 Queen St. E., at Yonge
HAMILTON, 8 John St. N., at King
OTTAWA, 12 Bank Street, at Bank & Slater.
MONTREAL, Keefer Bldg., St. Catherine
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY, F. M. Stafford, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Canadian Shoe Co.
REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.

SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company

Note NEW Agencies

BRANTFORD, Lubin Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Sevin Brothers**FAMOUS FEET**how they're kept
free from corns

ONA MUNSON'S Famous Feet

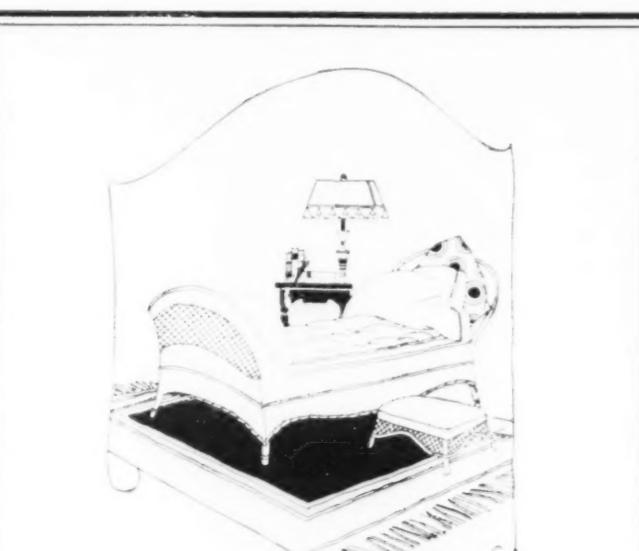
"Wise men tell us that everything has a use. So maybe corns were intended to help movie stars register sorrow."

Says actress Ona Munson, the captivating star of "Twinkle Twinkle." "But for my part I'd rather get my woe synthetically . . . and dispose of corns quickly with Blue-jay."

Blue-jay is the safe and gentle way to end a corn because the medication is "controlled." No chance of injuring delicate skin tissue by over application. Each plaster contains just the right amount of the magic medication to end the corn . . . The new Blue-jay in the new package has the creamy-white pad . . . At all drug stores. For children and bananas use Blue-jay Banana and Callos Plaster.

**THE New
Blue-jay**

THE BLUE-JAY COMPANY, TORONTO, CANADA

**Always Under Foot—**

Day in, day out, month after month your rugs are being walked over. Is it any wonder they become dull and tired looking? We can bring back much of their original color and freshness. This Spring let us dust and shampoo all your rugs.

Oriental rugs receive special care.

Phone Main 7486
And Our Driver Will Call.**NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED**

"We Know How."

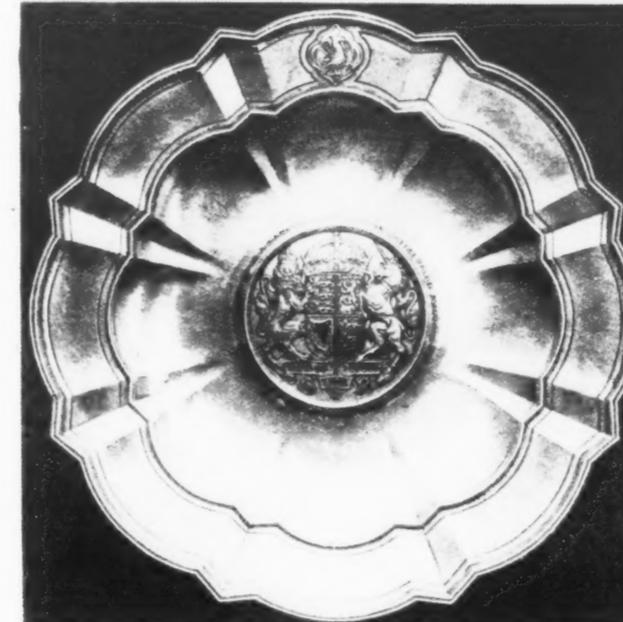
J. W. T. Jo Co
See

I SEE to be hearing a gratifying amount of interesting news from clever Canadians. Miss Gertrude Huntly, the Canadian prima donna, is giving her first recital in England this week, and has already had an agreeable volume of notice in connection therewith. Everyone wishes this charming and brilliant woman much success in this country, but unfortunately, she only gives one recital here as she leaves again for Canada at the end of March to fill spring engagements there and in New York and then goes out to the West for the summer. It is only a few months since SATURDAY NIGHT published a delightful sketch of Miss Huntly (Mrs. Huntly Green of Victoria, B.C.) giving an account of her playing and of her career and training, so

dean has almost recovered from her recent serious illness. For a time there was some anxiety felt, but it is hoped that Lady Aberdeen will soon be as active and well as ever. Her interest in the progress of the world, and especially in the work of women continues keen and she is always to be relied upon to aid causes which make for better friendship between nations.

* * *

WHEN I wrote about changing London some time ago, I might have mentioned how neighborhoods have changed their character in the past few years. Park Lane for example used to be regarded as the stronghold of aristocracy. At least the writers of fiction gave us to understand that a palace in Park Lane



THE KING'S GIFT TO THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK: A SILVER ALMS DISH PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY

The Alms Dish given by the King to the new Cathedral in New York, was presented by the British Ambassador on February 13. The dish is of silver gilt, and was designed and executed by Mr. Omar Ramsden.

readers of this paper hardly need to be reminded how distinguished a grande dame Heroines passed through the portals of their father's great houses in Park Lane and the wicked earls who did not live in The Albany in Piccadilly, had houses in Park Lane. A little later Park Lane became less aristocratic and more popular with millionaires who had made their money in Australia or Africa—the two most popular countries when it comes to talking of making fortunes in the British dominions. It began to be rather ostentatious to live in Park Lane unless you had a family house there. Now, alas, Park Lane is changed indeed. I wrote some time ago of the disappearance of the garden and lawn of Grosvenor House, and today I passed that ornate palace, Stanhope House, around the corner from Princess Mary's town house, Chesterfield House, and saw that it had become the office of a Building Society. The glory has indeed departed, even though Lord Londonderry still retains his beautiful Londonderry House, which has for a near neighbor a fashionable nursing home, and a few other great people remain to keep Park Lane in mind of his former proud exclusiveness. Among them Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten who still have Brook House, which it is said they are letting while Lord Louis is away in Malta.

* * *

THE question of penny postage is a very live one here, for we still hanker for the old penny post to every part of the British Empire and to the United States, and grumble over the three halfpence which each letter now costs us, even in London. In this connection "The Times" publishes a most interesting letter from Lord Aberdeen, headed "A Canadian Precedent" and telling that the immense boon whereby a letter can be sent to every part of the British Empire and also to the United States at the same charge as in this country, was due to the enlightened action of Canada, and in particular, Lord Aberdeen says, to the energy and perseverance of the Canadian Postmaster General in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, namely the Right Hon. Sir William Mulock. Lord Aberdeen says that the scheme was supposed by the pessimists to be foredoomed to failure. "However, as nothing has been heard of such failure it may be assumed that it has not taken place; and as to the Canadian Post Office, Sir William Mulock succeeded in putting it on a paying basis."

Speaking of Lord Aberdeen I am glad to be able to say that Lady Aberdeen has almost recovered from her recent serious illness. For a time there was some anxiety felt, but it is hoped that Lady Aberdeen will soon be as active and well as ever. Her interest in the progress of the world, and especially in the work of women continues keen and she is always to be relied upon to aid causes which make for better friendship between nations.

* * *



**Bring to
your home
the splendor of a
great hotel**

PERHAPS it is just a hurried luncheon or a mid-week dinner of your own immediate family and you want to lift it above the monotony of "just another meal."

Or dinner on Sunday night when good friends come to gather with you. Or a very, very special and formal dinner when everything must be just so and the question of what-to-serve is especially important.

Whatever the day or the occasion, you will welcome "Canada Dry" for the proud prestige and distinction it brings. For its wonderful flavor. For the cool, brisk refreshment that is in it.

You will find that the simplest meal takes on a new joyousness—a new zest—a new sparkle when this "Champagne of Ginger Ales" comes to grace your table. Try it some day soon.

In New York, London, Paris, and even in far-off Cairo, Egypt, this fine old Canadian product is acknowledged to be the finest ginger ale on the market today.

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Made in Canada by J. J. McLaughlin Limited
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In U. S. A., Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, New York

Rich!
The Syrup that is
rich in food value. You'll
enjoy its wonderful flavor
on pancakes, puddings and bread.

FREE: Our new Recipe Book. Write to-day.

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GOLDEN
SYRUP**

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The art of smiling charmingly is the art of caring properly for one's teeth. That is why Pepsodent, urged by dental authorities, is also universally placed by experts, these days, near the top of the list of modern beauty aids.

When Teeth Are Film Free Smiles Are Charming

The new way to combat the film on teeth—the source of many tooth and gum disorders—which numbers of leading authorities suggest

Send Coupon for 10-Day Tube Free

MOST persons' teeth and gums are imperiled, say many authorities, by a film that forms on teeth.

Ordinary brushing having failed to combat it effectively, a new way in tooth cleansing is being advised. A way that differs in formula and effect from previous methods. These are embodied in the special film-removing dentifrice Pepsodent.

Now an effective film combatant

By running your tongue across your teeth, you will feel a film; a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyrexia. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in

gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactiments of modern dental science.

On dental advice, people are adopting this new way of tooth cleansing. Obtain Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice, at drug stores. Two months' supply for a moderate price—or send coupon for 10-day tube. Use twice every day. See your dentist twice each year. Make both a habit.



FREE—10-DAY TUBE
Made in Canada
PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth



Says ELIZABETH ARDEN:

"Every Treatment given in my Salons is based on the use of *Venetian Cleansing Cream*, *Iridene Skin Tonic*, *Venetian Special Astringent* and *Orange Skin Food*. Follow this same method in your Home Treatments. A few minutes' care each morning and night will soon create for you a skin exquisitely clear, fine and smooth."

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S Venetian Toilet Preparations are made at

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Ltd., Montreal. W. P. LAROCHE, Quebec.
THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., Ltd., Toronto. ROY KITCHEN, London.
MAHON'S LIMITED, Halifax. W. F. C. BREWSTER, Ltd., Winnipeg.
CHAS. DRALEY, Ltd., Ottawa.
THE HUSSON'S BAY COMPANY, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, and over all smart shops all over Canada.

ELIZABETH ARDEN, 173 Fifth Avenue, New York

LONDON: 2 Old Bond Street. PARIS: 2 Rue de la Paix

Cuticura Comforts Tender Aching Irritated Feet

Bathe the feet for several minutes with Cuticura Soap and warm water, then follow with a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed in. This treatment is most successful in relieving and comforting tired, hot, aching, burning feet.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



WHEN your family physician comes in and looks serious and says that you are to go to bed and live on milk, then, if you have any of the blood of Ireland in your veins you are sure to resolve on taking an afternoon walk. So I fare forth for a stroll through Queen's Park and found that springtime out-doors was a decided improvement on reclining on the Chesterfield. The best thing for "flu" is a dose of out-doors, as most patients discover. In the course of my Bloor Street pilgrimage, I came to the stately entrance of McMaster Uni-

Even when dry they leave a surface that makes powder cling.

Read make-up like liquid powder, or the cream I spoke of that dries and leaves a perfumed powdery surface, should really only be used at night or on very special occasions. Continual, constant, every-day makeup clogs the pores and is bad for any skin.

An astringent lotion twice a week is an excellent tonic.

Another word about make-up.

Never blacken your eye-lashes or put blue powder on your eyelids



THE LATEST FROM PARIS
Knicker ensemble from Amy Linker, of Paris, in autumn yellow leathered with smart tricot in new Spanish red.



Célestine—

"Ah! the glory of the morning sun! But the sunlight is difficult for the complexion. Madame must make more than ever make good use of Icilma!"

Morning! — and a clear complexion

The glory of the morning sun invites the radiance of Milady's complexion if she has been constant in her daily use of Icilma. More necessary in the morning than at any other time, Icilma enhances the freshness of a healthy skin in the searching rays of early sunshine, and preserves a delicate complexion throughout the whole day and on through evening hours. Use this superb vanishing cream every morning. The delicacy of its exquisite bouquet perfume will delight you.



**Icilma
Cream**



The Fragrant Perfumes of
ROGER & GALLET
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have held the preference of beautiful women the world over for more than 100 years—of present day dominance are

LE JADE
The Precious Perfume

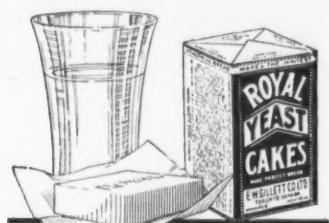
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Illustration of a perfume bottle labeled 'JADE'.

Illustration of a perfume bottle



**Do you take
Yeast for your
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If so, use
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
—the standard of quality
for over 50 years.

Soak a cake of Royal Yeast, with a little sugar, in tepid water over night. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Flavor is improved by adding the juice of an orange.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



Give to your complexion a charming, soft, youthful freshness. This delicate, refined touch of adorable loveliness is yours to command thru

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

Made in White, Flesh, Black. Send me, for Trial Size. Ferd. T. Honkins & Son, Montreal.



FASHION HORRORS OF OTHER DAYS
This costume was worn by the Russian lady, Madame Olga Novikoff, who was mentioned in the recent Gladstone-Wright case in London, England. She was a great fascinator in her day and is here shown in a dress of the late Victorian period.

Tonic, a good scalp massage and a thorough brushing will go far towards making your hair beautiful.

Yerme. That is a charming name for an Irish girl to be wearing, and I hope it is your very own, not merely a "column" name. You have a curious complaint to make for a girl who was born in Dublin. Usually the girl who is a native of the Free State capital has a complexion of lilies and roses; and here you say that the roses are wanting. You wish to know what is the "very best rouge." That I cannot tell you, but I am giving you a list of several firms known for their excellent rouge products. Be careful, however, to remove rouge or powder at night and give the pores a chance for several hours of healthful breathing. However, you probably require a good tonic and a daily dose of yeast. It will be ever so much better to resort to a tonic than to rouge — and then the roses of Erin will bloom again.

Valerie.

"If This be Vanity...."

A DEAR good doctor has just been saying that feminine vanity is fully justified by its results. Vanity, he asserts, and the satisfaction set up by the consciousness of being well-dressed are a vital tonic. They speed up the "metabolism" of the system, and unconsciously improve the digestion. Women who are vain lead healthier and longer lives than their dowdy sisters; and the best thing in the world for that sluggish liver is not a daily dose of salts, but a daily new hat. Fathers and husbands please read, mark, learn and inwardly digest!

I wonder if it's because of our vanity that we live longer than men—but then I don't think we are really one little bit more vain than they are: we are only more honest about it! The scientists must find another reason for our longevity. But anyhow, bless that doctor! His words should be written in gold over the door of every beauty-parlor.

Right on top of him comes Dr. Eugene Fisk, Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute of New York. He says that women who struggle to retain their youth should not be subjects for mirth; but should be acclaimed as public benefactors. Women know that good health is the basis of good looks, and that a woman is as old as she looks. So, in trying to look as young as they can, they set a higher standard of health for the whole community.

Aren't the doctors patting us nicely on the back, after all the Parsons have said about our morals and lipsticks? We have got quite used now to being told that our scanty frocks are much more Spartan and hygienic than the stuffy clothes of men, and some grave doctors have even unbent so far as to declare our dress pretty for the whole community.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES



Rid
Your
Skin
of
Blemishes

Don't you hate to see roughness, redness, pimples, blackheads, greasy skin, wrinkles, crow's feet, blotches, discolorations or青春 on your face when you look in the mirror? And the ugly looks everyone who sees you. You can get relief, and enjoy a lovely skin, if you will talk over your trouble with us, and let us treat you at the Institute, or write you the preparations, with full instructions for home use. Our thirty-five years' experience at your service. Write us confidentially about your trouble, and we will give you full particulars about the treatments you need to restore your beautiful skin and complexion.

CONSULTATION FREE
Write or Call
Booklet X Sent on Request.

Hiscott Institute, Ltd.
61F College St., Toronto 2.

physical resources. In fact, the woman who does not care about how she looks is likely to be a nuisance to her friends. If you are doing a good deal of housework, then you need to take special care of your hands and give them a rub with vinegar or a lemon after they have been in hot water. Then you should wear gloves at night, taking care that the gloves are lined with a good cold cream. Remember that it is easier to perform household tasks or to do needlework if the hands are in good condition. Then you should have a hair drill every night if you wish to keep the crown of glory bright and shining. The application of a half

But the latest and final vindication of modern Woman comes straight from the lips of an eminent Dane. He applauds short skirts and light-colored stockings because motorists on dark roads find them easier to see than even a red lamp! "Girls who wear black stockings," he concludes, "have only themselves to blame for accidents!"

Only the dear young things of Cambridge and Glasgow Universities—witness the two recent debates—are now bold and old-fashioned enough to disapprove of women. All the rest of the world—after scolding us for so long—applauds what was once our cardinal sin, vanity. We are now proclaimed the Spartan leaders of the health movement, of the brighter clothes crusade, and—of all things—of the "Safety First" movement! Modern Eve is even blessed by the dietists for eating—an Apple!

So I suppose that by this time next year we shall all be wearing tight corsets, long skirts, high necks and flannel undies—just to teach these men not to go a-talking about things they don't understand.

Thaw

There's a whisper of wind round the dripping eaves.
A splatter of drops on the ivy leaves;
And the firs, with a sigh, let slip their snow.
To melt in the slush on the path below.
The ice on the loch has a watery veil
That mirrors a ghost-land, blurred and pale:
And the long-legged moor-fowl, careless and bold,
Seem to walk the waves, like the Saint of old.
On the bank when the snow-fed stream leaps down
Lie slopes of beech leaves, burning brown,
And the gossiping birds, from rock and tree,
Rejoice in the scent of the earth set free.

Agnes Mary Lawrence.

Love is that powerful attraction toward all that we conceive, or fear, or hope beyond ourselves, when we

find within our own thoughts the chasm of an insufficient void, and seek to awaken in all things that are a community with what we experience within ourselves. If we reason, we would be understood; if we imagine, we would that the airy children of our brain were born anew within another's; if we feel, we would that another's nerves should vibrate to our own, and that the beams of their eyes should kindle at once and mix and melt into our own; that lips of motionless ice should not reply to lips quivering and burning with the heart's best blood. That is love.—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Women are loved; they like to be loved; they love love.—Julian Sturgis.

London Letter

(Continued from Page 26)

GLADYS COOPER has scored as great a triumph with Somerset Maugham's play "The Letter", as Gerald Du Maurier with "Interference". The play, by the way, is founded on a story by Somerset Maugham, and

out of that short tale has grown a gripping drama in which the beautiful and popular actress shows her power and her feeling. Even critics who are more critical than kind found nice things to say about Gladys Cooper in "The Letter" and it looks as if this new play would be another of the recent successes. Marie Tempest in "The Marquise" has also received splendid notices, though there are critics and playgoers who appear a little disappointed that Noel Coward is not quite as naughty as he sometimes manages to be. A thrilling "crook" play which I have just seen is "The Jester" in which Dennis Earle plays the part of a delightful man with a taste for detective work, and Phyllis Titmuss that of a pretty young girl in the clutches of three as out-and-out rascals as I ever saw on the stage (or off). Quite one of the best things of the kind, which ought to run for months.

Cyril Maude, who is pleasing everyone with "The Wicked Earl" says it is positively the last play in which he

will appear. At the end of its run he means to retire from the stage. But his admirers may not let him, for he has a firm hold on the public affection. Did I mention before that "Rose Marie" is coming to the end of its long run; that Galsworthy's "Escape" is also in its last weeks, and that "The

Beaux Strategem" has given Edith Evans another great chance of which she takes full advantage? If I did not tell you these things then I do so now.

Mary MacLeod Moore



Two Creams ~ to Cleanse and Protect the Skin ~

Esteemed by

WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND DISTINCTION



Every morning, morning and evening, use these Two Creams, give

H. M. VICTORIA EUGENIA, Queen of Spain

H. R. H. HENRIETTE, Duchess of Vendome

Mrs. W. K. VANDERBILT

Mrs. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

Miss ANNE MORGAN

The DUQUESA de ALBA

use and effective in their action. This is the method they follow in caring for their skin with these Two Creams, made by Pond's:

Every night before going to bed, apply Pond's Cold Cream generously to your skin. In a few minutes its fine oils penetrate the pores and lift out all dust and powder. Wipe off, and repeat. Finish with a dash of cold water.

After the bedtime cleansing, a little fresh cream left overnight keeps a dry skin supple and free from lines.

Pond's Vanishing Cream follows every day's cleansing. It gives your skin a special delicate texture, holds your powder evenly and long, and protects it from the irritations of cold, wind and dust.

You too, will find satisfaction in the improvement in your skin which comes from the daily use of these Two Creams, so highly esteemed by distinguished and beautiful women in all countries.

Free Offer: Mail this coupon for free samples of Pond's Two Creams.

The POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, Dept. S.

171 Bloor Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ Province _____

**Slippers**

By THE BOOTERY

Especially designed to fit every smart frock and every function

fashioned of
Opal Grey Kid
French Fawn Kid
Black Patent Kid

The Bootery Limited
N. A. SMYTHE, PRES.
Ryrie-Birks Messamne
Longue & Temperance Sts.

Montreal, Quebec, Canada



The King and Queen will hold royal courts at Buckingham Palace, London, England, on May 24 and 25, and June 21 and 22.

Lady Baillie and Miss Edith Baillie are again in Toronto after a sojourn in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, of Strathrobyn, Toronto, are in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beck have returned to Toronto after a week spent in Atlantic City.

charmeuse, with chinchilla collar and cuffs lined with cloth of silver. Her hat of beige color had a large osprey of the same shade. She wore a rope of pearls, diamond earings and beige slippers with buckles. Miss Gordon, of St. Catharines, wore a peach crepe frock embroidered in pastel shades, and hat to match. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingersoll, Anne Street. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll received the guests. Mrs. Ingersoll wore a becoming gown of periwinkle blue with hat of the same shade. The drawing room was decorated with Spring flowers, and the buffet tea table was done

Miss Lenore Gooderham returned to Toronto recently from Montreal, where she was the guest of Miss Jean MacLaren at the Drummond Apartments.

Mrs. Donald Guthrie is again in Toronto after a visit in Montreal, where she was much entertained.

Lady Sherwood, of Ottawa, entertained recently at luncheon in honor of Mrs. A. D. McRae, of Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. Alfred Beardmore, of St. George Street, Toronto, will return to Toronto from England at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. George Larratt Smith have returned to Toronto after a sojourn of three weeks in Jamaica.

Lady Beaverbrook, who was the guest for several days last week of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce in Toronto, left on Friday of last week for New York. Later she will be in Ottawa and Montreal before sailing for England.

Mrs. Claude Heubusch, of Winnipeg, with her daughter, Miss Betty Heubusch, a visitor in Montreal, guest of her mother, Mrs. Andrew Allan.

Principal Taylor, of Queen's, Kingston, entertained at dinner for his guest, Sir Herbert Ames, on Tuesday evening of last week.

Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Gwyn Francis.

Miss Elizabeth MacVicar, of Winnipeg, is a visitor in Montreal, where she will be for a few weeks.

The engagement is announced of Lieut-Colonel Arthur Malcolm Trustram Eve, M.C., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Territorial Army, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, of 42 Bramham Gardens, London, England, to Marguerite, youngest daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and of Lady Nanton, of Kilmorie, Winnipeg.

Mrs. Strachan Johnston, of Toronto, and Miss Elsie Johnston leave this week for the Mediterranean cruise.

Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels will be in Toronto again in April. Mrs. Cassels has been spending some time in England.

Miss Fannie Humphrey, who has been in Hudson, Quebec, recently returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Walker, of Sault Ste. Marie, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Lyall Scott.

Major R. S. Timmis is again at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, after spending four months at Cavalry Barracks in Quebec.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Bent, of Oshawa, sailed from New York on the 17th for Cuba and the trans-Panama Canal trip for California.

Miss Jessie Kelly, of Branksome Hall, Toronto, spent the weekend in Hamilton, the guest of Miss Edith Wright.

Mrs. Eric McDougald has returned to Toronto from Peterborough and is with Mrs. Joseph McDougald at Sussex Court.

Mrs. Cleghorn, of London, Ontario, who was recently a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Ernest Wright, has returned home.

Mrs. Edward Parfes Johnston, son of Mrs. F. W. Johnston, of the Alexandra, Queen's Park Avenue, has been visiting in Washington, D.C. recently. While in the latter city he was the guest of Secretary and Mrs. Davis at a dinner which they gave in honor of President and Mrs. Coolidge. Major Johnston is now at Palm Beach, where he will be a guest at the Everglades Club for the next month and will play in the Polo Tournament now in progress there.

Mrs. Edwin Rogers, of Toronto, entertained at supper on Sunday night in honor of Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Mill Pellatt, Mrs. Hewitt Smith, and Miss Rita Rogers.

A very delightful programme awaits those who attend the Hamburg Trio Recital at the Margaret Eaton Hall on Wednesday night March 28, at 8:30 o'clock. The programme will consist of three sections—the *Trio, Opus 76 No. 1 (The Ghost)* by Beethoven; *Trio 1919* by Ravel, which will be heard for the first time in Canada; and *Trio* by Frank Bridge. The players are Boris Hamburg, cellist; Elle Sovak, violinist; and Mr. Reginald Stewart, piano. This is the only recital this season.

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The marriage took place at 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon of last week at St. George's Church, St. Catharines, Ontario, of Sir Henry Pellatt and Miss Catherine Welland Merritt. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, former Provost of Trinity College, assisted by Rev. Canon C. E. Riley, rector of St. George's, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Toronto; Miss Kathleen Gordon, St. Catharines, and Mr. Prescott Merritt, brother of the bride, were the attendants. Miss Kathleen Gordon was the maid-of-honor, and Mr. Prescott Merritt gave the bride away at the altar. The bride who is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Merritt, of Oak Hill, St. Catharines, and a granddaughter of the late Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt, founder of the first Welland Canal, and one of the pioneer U.E. Loyalists of the Niagara Peninsula, wore a French frock of beige crepe georgette with beige and rose lace. Her handsome coat was of bats de rose.

Mrs. W. E. Burton Lyon

A recent bride of Toronto. She was Miss Gwendolyn McWhinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon reside at 67 E. 93rd Street, New York City.

—Photo by Trevor Booth.

**A Raw, Sore Throat**

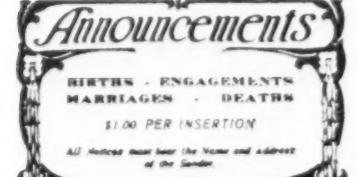
Ease quickly when you apply a little Musterole. It penetrates to the spot with a gentle tissue. Lessens the congestion and draws out the aches and pain and won't blister like old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Musterole is clean, whiteointment made with oil of mustard. Brings quick relief from sore throat, rheumatis, "insults" crown, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back, joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frostbitten feet, colds in the chest.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal



Better than a mustard plaster



BIRTHS
MRS. WALTER T. MCGOWAN, Mrs. W. J. MacPherson, Mrs. Sophie Wegener on March 12th of a daughter, Charlotte Margaret.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mrs. William T. Head announces the engagement of her daughter, Muriel S. Henrietta, to Mr. Laurier Stratman Mitchell, Buffalo, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stratman Mitchell, of Toronto. The marriage will take place in April.

The engagement is announced of Lt. Alan Malcolm, of Brampton, to Mrs. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Territorial Army, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, of 42 Bramham Gardens, London, England, to Marguerite, youngest daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and Lady Nanton, of Kilmorie, Winnipeg.

MARRIED
RAMSAY—TROTTER, on Tuesday March 1st, 1927, at half past six o'clock, at St. Grace Church-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. Canon Guy G. Gordon, M.A., Elsie Maida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hartle, to David Pearson Rogers, son of Mrs. Rogers and the late Mr. J. P. Rogers, Toronto.

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At Christ Church, Niagara Falls,



The marriage of Miss Mary McNeil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. McCulloch, of Galt, Ontario, to Mr. John Preble MacIntosh, of Montreal, has been arranged for April 9 in Galt.

Mrs. A. E. Dymant, of Toronto, is spending a couple of weeks in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Jack Ruttan, of Winnipeg, was recently a visitor in Toronto. Mrs. Ruttan was en route to Winnipeg from the Carolinas, where she spent six weeks.

Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, of Toronto, are sailing at the end of the month for England.



MISS MARJORIE SINCLAIR
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sinclair, of Toronto.
Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Major-General J. H. Elmsley, of Kingston, was a week-end visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Melfort Boulton.

Colonel and Mrs. George Blackstock, of Toronto, leave on Saturday of this week for South Carolina.

Miss Betty Southam, who has been recently a visitor in Montreal, is again in Toronto.

The marriage of Mr. George Reginald Geary, K.C., M.P., to Miss Beatrice Cavell will take place quietly at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on Wednesday, March 23rd.

Mrs. George M. Clark, of Toronto, and Miss Lily Lee are spending a month in Cuba.

There was a large attendance at the beautiful recital given on Thursday night of last week at Margaret Eaton Hall, by Mr. Reginald Stewart, of Toronto. Those present included Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Lady Winder, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. E. A. Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. E. McAllan, Mrs. Reginald Stewart, Mrs. J. F. Ross, Madame Duusseau.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Cowan, of Oshawa, who are in California, will return to Canada on the first of May.

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, of Queen's Park, Toronto, are in Honolulu after a sojourn in California.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Malcolmson recently returned to Hamilton after a sojourn in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond MacKay, of Toronto, left on Friday of last week to spend some time in Bermuda.

Mrs. Britton Osler recently returned to Toronto after a visit in Philadelphia.

Miss Lucy MacLean Howard, of Toronto, and Miss Hennie are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Warren Road, Toronto, left last week-end for Alken, So. Carolina.

Mrs. George Cassells, of Toronto, with her guest, Mrs. Mayhew, of Montreal, recently returned from Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davies, of Toronto, are at Coronado Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adam, of Toronto, have been spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Dwight in New York.

MISS LEONE CRAIG
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Craig, of Hamilton, Ontario.
Photo by Charles Aylett.

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham will return to Toronto shortly after several weeks spent in California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson MacGregor, of Galt, have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Leslie, to Mr. Fred Wolfe Case, younger son of Mrs. Case and the late Mr. Reginald Case, of Toronto. The marriage will take place in the early spring.

Mrs. Gladys Curry is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLeod, of Bincraft Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Whitehead, of Glen Road, Rosedale, Toronto, left this week for Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. McMurrich, of Toronto, recently sailed on the Mediterranean cruise.

Mrs. Mercer Adam, of Avenue Road, Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Mary Adam, are sojourning in Italy.

The last meeting of a very successful season of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto was held on Thursday afternoon of last week at the Conservatory of Music, the business meeting preceding the musical programme, which was given by Mr. Leather with Mr. Reginald Stewart at the piano. Tea was served later from an attractive table decorated with Spring flowers, and with Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mrs. A. M. Russell, Mrs. Erickson Brown and Miss Mildred Graydon as hostesses. Among the many present were Mrs. George Hagarty, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. Harold Parsons, Mrs. Leonard Wooley, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mrs. Tower Ferguson, Miss Katherine Hagarty, Mrs. Farley Clark, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. George McCann, Miss Betty Gibbons, Mrs. George Booth, Mrs. A. Cowan, Mrs. W. Mann, Mrs. Joseph Miller.

Mrs. S. J. Williams and Miss Esther Williams, of Heath Street, Toronto, leave this week for Camden, South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smith have returned to Toronto after a sojourn of some length at Coronado Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Macabe will return to Toronto at the end of April from La Jolla, California, where they have been wintering.

Mrs. Plummer, of Barrie, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Haughton Lennox.

A very beautifully arranged luncheon was given on Tuesday by Mrs. W. Walter White at her residence in Sydney Street, Saint John, in honor of Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, who accompanied by Mr. Skinner and a mutual friend, Mr. Arthur Thorne, sailed from New York on Saturday for a three months' trip to Europe and the East. The luncheon table presented a charmingly spring-like appearance, centred with roses and forget-me-nots in a silver bowl and lighted by blue candles in antique silver candelabra. At each place were lovely little silver baskets filled with blue and white sweets and artistic place cards with ships painted in water colors surrounded with wreaths of forget-me-nots. In the drawing-room after luncheon, Mrs. Skinner was the recipient of a lovely little box tied with blue and white ribbons containing many dainty trinkets and accessories. Fourteen guests were present, who were Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mrs. Bushby, Mrs. Walter E. Foster, Mrs. C. W. deForest, Mrs. Charles J. Coster, Mrs. Y. Huber Vroom, Mrs. F. Caverhill Jones, Mrs. E. T. Sturdee, Miss Sidney Smith, Miss Ada Bayard and Miss Mabel Slaney Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson entertained very delightfully at dinner at their residence in Rothsay on Tuesday evening, and afterwards at bridge. Tulips and narcissi formed the pretty centrepieces and yellow candles in amber candlesticks added to the spring-like appearance of the table. Covers were laid for eight. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert B. Buchanan, Mrs. Hugh Mackay and Mr. J. H. Stevenson.

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Chinese Lingerie for the Bride of Spring

Laden with sprays of Oriental blossoms, as fine as fairy cobwebs, as daintily as exquisite artistry can devise, this new Bridal Set of Chinese crepe is presented for the trousseau of the bride of Spring.

The four matching pieces are each finished with button-holed edges and are soft and beautiful as the bridal gown.

The Costume Slip at \$16.95
The Step-ins at \$16.95

The Chemise at \$16.95
The Nightgown at \$16.95

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

Fresh Air Means Health



The Air in a heated room should be constantly changing to be healthy

Any source of heat that is flueless is dangerous, since it warms but does not ventilate. The Radiant Gas Fire demands a flue.

If you join the large number of Radiant Gas Fire owners, you are immediately listed among those who not only believe in healthy surroundings during the day when the sun shines, but also believe in the service of artificial sunshine dispensed by these Gas Fires in the cooler evening hours.

Medical men endorse the health-giving gas fire as an ideal adjunct to the sick room.

Models to suit any room can be seen at our Display Rooms, 55 Adelaide St. E.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
OF TORONTO

DO YOUR OWN EXPLORING

Hundreds of strange and beautiful sights for those who take the trip to the Pacific Coast and Alaska.

No need to visit Switzerland for mountain scenery—or Norway for its rugged fjords. In Canada, a few day's journey from here are miles and miles of natural grandeur that easily overshadow the scenes of Europe.

You can see the finest and most varied scenery in the world by taking one of the Canadian National

Railways complete and inexpensive Pacific Coast. Here is your chance to tour to the Pacific Coast and to see it—a thousand mile boat trip with Vancouver at one end and Skagway, Alaska, at the other.

The tours offer you a chance to visit famous Jasper National Park, with a thousand and one unusual sights during the passage—glaciers that tower high above the water's edge—and great snow capped mountains you will never forget.

Vancouver and Victoria are on one complete tour. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent about the trip. He will help you plan your itinerary and give you full information and illustrated literature.

You can visit all these wonders in one complete tour. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent about the trip. He will help you plan your itinerary and give you full information and illustrated literature.



**This Little Lady—
has been Serving
You Faithfully
for Many Years**

"BREAKFAST" in

**Baker's
Breakfast Cocoa**

Means Something

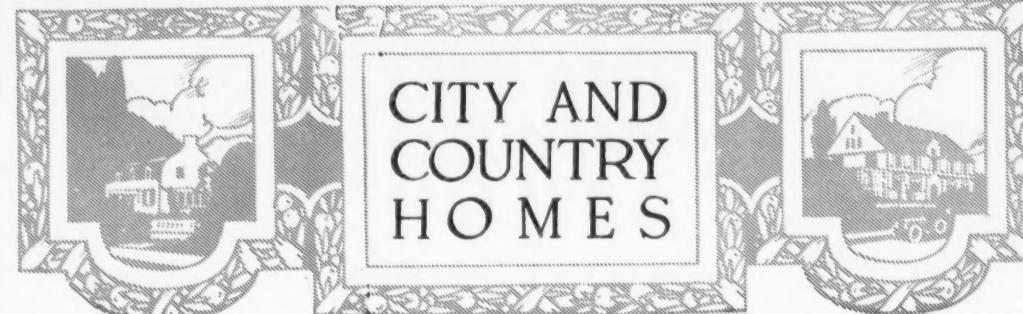
The United States Food Standards define "Breakfast" Cocoa as cocoa containing not less than 22 per cent of cocoa butter. Many cheap cocoas (which cannot be labelled "Breakfast" Cocoa) contain not more than 14 per cent or 15 per cent of butter. Baker's Breakfast Cocoa contains not less than 26 per cent of cocoa butter, almost one-fifth more than Government requirement. The phrase Baker's Breakfast Cocoa means a pure delicious cocoa of high quality and possessing a considerable amount of nourishment.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.
Canadian Mills at Montreal

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Spanish Home of Originality
By Charles A. Mitchell, Architect
THIS beautiful Spanish style home contains such a number of original features without being tinged with freakishness that it is worthy of careful study by everyone interested in home-building.

The outstanding feature of the plans is the interesting shapes of the ground floor rooms, which would prove so refreshing to those who tire of the limited possibilities pre-

Methods of Planting

SWEET PEAS may be grown successfully either in solid beds on the ground, in raised benches, in portable boxes made especially for the purpose, or in flower pots. The latter method is used more in England but is often desirable where comparatively few flowers are wanted, to lend variety to the amateur's winter garden. Where a solid bed is available it is to be preferred, especially for a crop planted late for bloom through

seed for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in luke-warm water, and then plant only seeds which have swelled, discarding the others. Many of the discarded seeds will germinate if notched, but they are weaker in growth.

Sweet Peas to be grown under glass may be started any time from the middle of June until December. For the early fall and winter crop the first of July is a good time to sow although they may be put in at any



A SPANISH HOME OF ORIGINALITY

sented by the omnipresent rectangular rooms, would welcome an opportunity to furnish such beautifully shaped rooms as these.

Imagine the pleasant surprise which one would have on entering the vestibule to have not the usual formal walls which custom has made him expect, but a charming little oval room with rubber tile floor meet his gaze. Directly opposite the vestibule is the octagonal dining room which with its two wide doorways to sunroom, Italian plaster domed ceiling, oak floors and Spanish paneling, lends itself to very distinguished interior treatment.

The large living room has a strong Spanish effect which is enhanced by the stone fireplace with a bookcase and circular window on each side, which occupy one end wall.

A lavatory balances the space in the den occupied by the hall coat closet, thus preserving symmetry in another interestingly shaped room.

Careful planning has resulted in a kitchen, pantry, and dining alcove arrangement, replete with cupboards and other favored fixtures of more than average convenience. Notice the position of the one pantry between the kitchen, and both the hall and dining room.

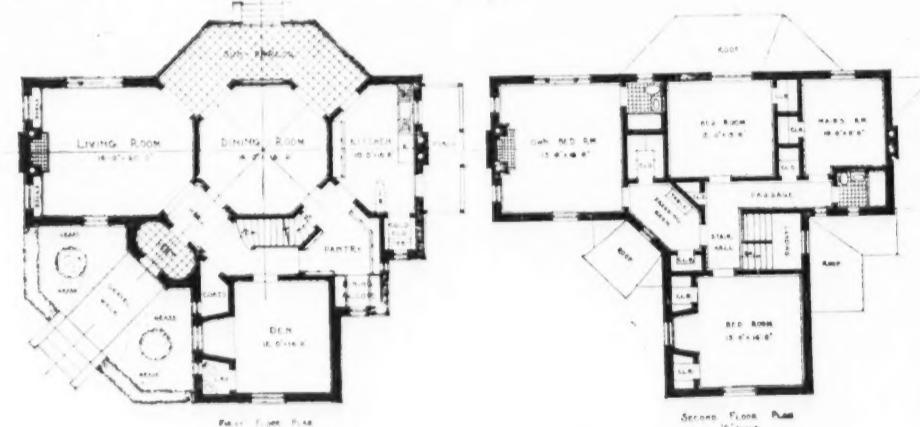
On the second floor are two bathrooms, three bedrooms and a maid's room; all roomy, well lighted, and un-

tilled until the middle of August. Seed planted later will not produce many flowers until early spring as the Sweet Pea is naturally a sunshine flower.

For seeds sown up to October, the best place to start them is in a shaded frame out-of-doors, after which they will, of course, have to be grown inside unless a heated frame is available. A mixture of humus and soil, half and half, with some sand added, makes a good medium in which to start them using the compost suggested above when they are shifted to the larger pots. From three to six weeks will be required from the time of sowing until the first transplanting, either to larger pots or to beds. A safe average to allow is to sow seed four weeks before space for trans-planting will be available.

Pan for House Plants

COMPLAINT is frequently heard that water from the pots in which house plants are grown does much damage to tables, window sills, carpets, and floors. I have found a way by which difficulties due to the escape of water may be avoided. Acting on my instructions, a tinsmith made for me a pan of galvanized iron, about three feet wide and two feet long, with sides two inches high. I set this pan on a table in the window, and



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE

usually well supplied with clothes closets. The owner's bedroom is entered through a dressing room having two large clothes closets, and is a beautiful room with light on three sides, a well designed wood mantel, and a private bathroom "en suite." Two closets suitable for linen open into the hall.

Terra cotta and cream stucco form the walls, while the roof is of red rough asbestos slate, a combination which appears to wonderful advantage amid the green setting of elms and poplars, planted near the house.

With hot water heating by an oil burning furnace, this home cost approximately fourteen thousand dollars.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifica-

tions of this house should communicate with the architect direct. Address: Mr. Charles A. Mitchell, 304 University St., Montreal, Quebec. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

tion regarding the plans and specifica-

tions of this house should communicate with the architect direct. Ad-

dress: Mr. Charles A. Mitchell, 304 University St., Montreal, Quebec. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

There was a day when women prisoners had their hair shorn off as a punishment and disgrace. Now it is the fashion, and I sometimes find myself walking behind what I take to be a boy whom I know and find it is a girl whom I don't know.

—Dame Madge Kendal.

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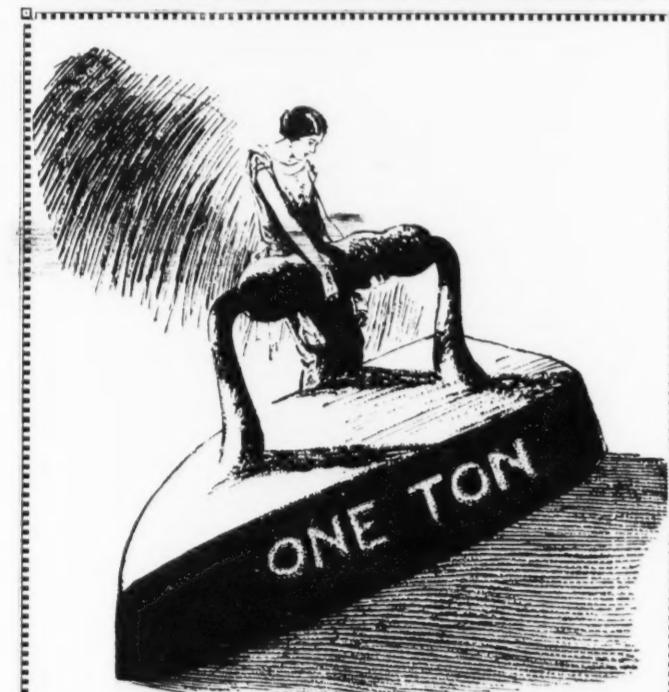
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At the end of the job you are not in any mood to receive your friends.

This is the weekly story of the hand iron.

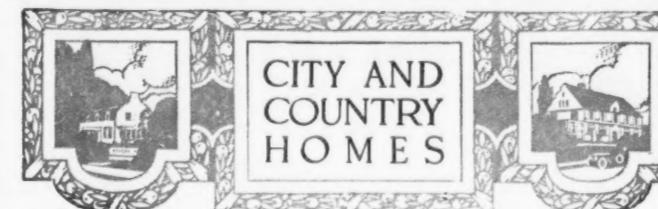
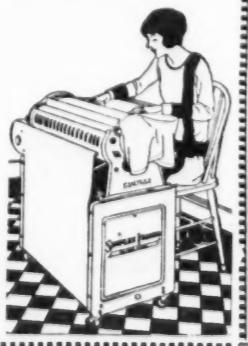
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Spring Furnishing

SIMPLICITY and originality are the two new notes in house-decorating.

Wall-paper is being much superseded by distempered walls, which are cheaper and cleaner—you can, in fact, re-distemper your own rooms yourself each year without being unduly extravagant. The pale pistachio green is a pleasant color, or, easy to live with, and forms an excellent background for dark oak furniture—the picture frames should be of this wood, narrow and unpainted. The cork lining should be dark green, and the cushions and chair covers may be in different shades of the same color.

Soft mulberry also goes well in this room, and gives it a warm and comfortable look. The curtains may be of this color, or of a dark glossy brown. Panelling, wainscoting, etc., should be painted a deep cream.

A bright and cheerful room is done with the deep cream, almost yellow, distemper, and furnished in blue. If the right soft, bright shade is used, even a room with a north aspect will look as if it was flooded with spring sunshine. The dull pale buff distemper forms a light yet unobtrusive

Dwarf Rhododendrons
THERE are several distinctly dwarf rhododendrons, including hybrids and species which are useful for facing down higher evergreens and for massing by themselves.

The Wilson rhododendron is one of the most popular of the hybrids. It is a spreading shrub three feet to four feet high, used on banks or as a single specimen, and with other evergreens. It has shining dark green leaves which are attractive all winter. It will grow in sun or semishade.

The Daphne rhododendron is a similar hybrid but has darker, duller leaves and is a little more open in texture. This is often confused with another hybrid, the Myrtle rhododendron, which has smaller, broader, and lighter leaves. Both the Myrtle and the Daphne make good masses, the Myrtle more crisp and compact and the Daphne more lacy in foliage.

These three hybrids all like protection from the late winter sun and to have their faded flowers removed.

The Carolina rhododendron is the best of the dwarf species. It is a sturdy compact shrub, four feet to six feet and less, and blooms in May to June with a pale-rose flower of a



GILT LOUIS SEIZE ARMCHAIR
Part of a set covered in Gobelin tapestry. Circa. 1775.

background for almost any furnishing scheme—the woodwork to go with it should be painted dark-brown, or even glossy black. This last effect is original and smart.

There is certainly a renaissance in furniture to-day, the prevailing note being one of extreme simplicity of line, amounting almost to severity, combined with good proportions. The designs are really modern, not imitations of old styles; though if there is an influence to be traced, it is that of the Queen Anne period. Writing desks, bureaus, chests-of-drawers, wardrobes, mirrors are all excellent; but the designers do not yet seem quite to have mastered the essentials of the dining-room table or of the good upright chair.

The brightly-painted furniture which has for so long attracted us, is now going out of fashion—one is apt to weary of the same bright colors every day; also, they get shabby. Its place is taken by stained woods and by the new timber from the Empire.

Sycamore wood, stained pale grey, has a beautiful grain. Few bedroom suites could be more delicate than this. The silky oak of Australia is another lovely wood, chocolate in color and with a varied and delightful grain. The New Zealand red pine is very like the satin walnut which we used to get from Austria and Northern Italy. It, too, is very delicate and makes a lovely boudoir suite.

Having these and other new woods to play with, modern designers are concentrating all their ingenuity on decoration by inlay. Wonderful, yet unobtrusive, patterns can be made this way—I have actually seen a rising sun and a tiger's head formed out of the patterns of the wood, as well as various pleasing geometrical designs. Sometimes brightly stained wood is used, very economically in mosaic patterns or tiny peacock and butterflies.

good color. Its leaves are dark and curl in the winter. It is excellent for masses by streams, especially in native plantings or in rock gardens.

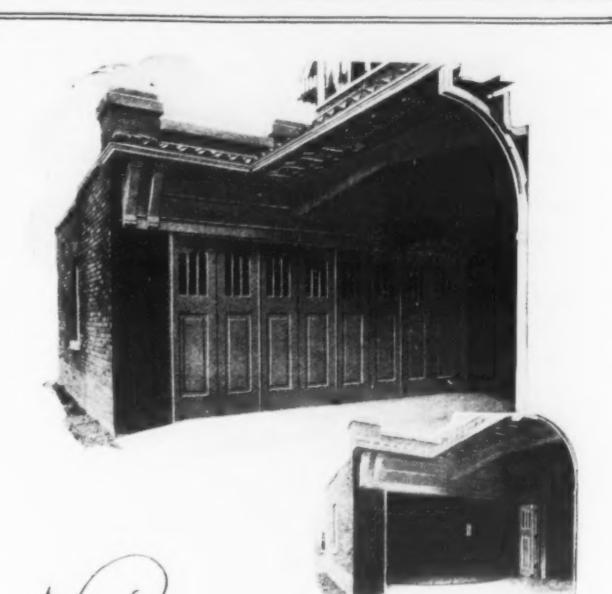
The dotted rhododendron (*R. minus*) is another native species, more straggling than the former in habit and used for wild planting near streams. This is not as compact or as nice as the foregoing hybrid nor as good as the Carolina, from which it differs in leaf and later flower. It flowers in June and July with rosy pink flowers which have green spots in their upper lobes.

Rhododendron Rose of the Alps (*R. hirsutum*) is important chiefly because it is found native on limestone soil and therefore will grow in many rock gardens and other situations not congenial to other rhododendrons. It is much like *R. ferrugineum*, another species, but *hirsutum* is distinguished by its hairy leaf margins and shoots and its greener leaf.

The Manchurian rhododendron (*R. microphyllum*) is distinguished by its flowers in short racemes and dull white in color in May. It looks like *Ledum groenlandicum* and almost suggests a sedum when in bloom.

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Distinguished Women of Earlier Days in Canada

Miss Louise Murray
Who Was a Brilliant Contributor to Canadian Periodicals

by H.R. Morgan

ALL but forgotten after the lapse of more than thirty years is the name of Louisa Murray as are the brilliant contributions which she made, in both prose and verse, to *The Week*, *The Nation*, *The Canadian Monthly*, and similar periodicals which have likewise disappeared from the scene. When the roll of Canada's woman writers is called, her name should never be omitted, for practically self-taught and laboring under many and trying difficulties, she produced literary work of a very high standard and, in the words of one competent critic, she possessed

where she had many occupations besides literature. Her father died there in 1803 and for years afterwards (until her death at Stamford in 1880) her mother was an invalid. Miss Murray devoted herself to her most self-denying care and she, therefore, wrote under many difficulties and interruptions. When these are considered, the excellence of her writings is the more remarkable. The first of these, a novel entitled "Fauna; or the Red Flower of Leafy Hollow," appeared originally about 1849 in *The Victoria Magazine*, then conducted at Belleville by Susanna



MISS LOUISA MURRAY

one of the richest minds and most beautiful characters that it has ever seen my good fortune to have come in contact with." To this tribute there should be added another from Miss A. Ethelwyn Wetherald, that Miss Murray was "a born storyteller," who wrote in a style "vivid and picturesque" and always from sheer love of writing and the desire to entertain.

Miss Murray's father, Edward Murray, was an officer in H.M.'s 100th Regiment, who served in this country during the War of 1812, participated in the attacks upon Fort George and Fort Niagara and was wounded four times and taken prisoner at Fort Erie, where, at the particular request of his commanding officer, he led the storming party. A native of the County Wicklow, he returned to the Old Country after the war and there was married to Louisa Rose, daughter of Major Charles Lyons, of the 7th Fusiliers, who had been in Canada as an aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. Their first child, Louisa, was born at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, on May 24, 1818, and not long afterwards she accompanied her parents to the County Wicklow, amid the beautiful scenery of which her girlhood was spent.

Among those who came to enjoy the sea-bathing were many clever persons who did not fail to perceive in the young girl signs of that promise which was later so abundantly realized. By them and by relatives who gathered in the same vicinity she was made much of and in this way she obtained a wider knowledge than her limited schooling provided.

During the year 1844, Edward Murray, who appears to have entertained a warm opinion of Canada, returned to this country, accompanied by his wife and by the members of their family, and not long afterwards they settled upon a farm on Wolfe Island, opposite to Kingston. It was there and amid many obstacles that Louisa Murray began her literary career. The then incumbent of Wolfe Island, the Rev. J. A. Allan (the father of Grant Allan, the novelist) was one of the first to recognize her gifts and gave to her encouragement and assistance which must have been of great value in her isolated circumstances. Miss Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelis), who knew her well, declares that she was most unpretending and lived by preference the secluded life on Wolfe Island.

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Health and Beauty

"SLIM" sandwiches were provided at a special buffet at a fashionable afternoon gathering the other day, and they are regularly found now at some of the smarter restaurants.

These "slim," or "reducing," foods are more and more eaten by women—not only by those in society either, but by business girls and women. Their whole object is temporarily to allay the pangs of hunger without at the same time giving the body any real nourishment. They are becoming a positive menace. It is all right for the oldish woman who runs naturally to fat to cut down her over-large diet a little and to take more exercise; but the cult of slimness has reached danger point when young and hard-working girls try to starve themselves into the resemblance of Euclid's definition of a straight line?

An American friend who has just arrived from New York tells me that the craze has gone even further there; and that the doctors and public health authorities are becoming seriously alarmed about it. American scientific faddishness renders it easy for the ordinary girl or woman to find out and eat those "foods" which do not feed; for all restaurants print on the menu the number of "calories" (heat-producing substances) contained in each item. Now calories are essential, but they are almost useless without the other constituents of a full and proper diet.

These skeletal maniacs go carefully through the menu, and pick out only the foods containing calories and, possibly, a few vitamins. They eschew sugars, fats, starches, and all the body-building substances (absolutely necessary to replace wear and tear), as well as the nerve-foods and those with energising properties.

The results are shocking—emaciated specimens of womanhood who shiver in the cold and collapse in the heat; nervy and perpetually "run-down"; they cannot get through a full day's work without recourse to un-nourishing snacks and stimulants. Nerve specialists and psychologists ascribe to this craze the perpetual nervous breakdowns that come to them; for, though thoroughly healthy women may be able to bear up under starvation, those with any suppressed neurotic or nervous tendencies need a full diet.

Some of the more sensible try to reduce weight by exercise; and, of course, a gentle morning run round the park in a thick sweater will not do any normal girl any harm. It will do good, in fact, provided the cooling-off is done carefully. But thinning stuffs, like vinegar or lemon-juice, are definitely harmful to body and mind, and so are the nutritionless foods.

Besides, what woman can look attractive if she has a bad complexion? A good complexion is absolutely dependent upon good food and good digestion. The pasty and mottled faces of the diet faddists are very noticeable—even under the usual thick American "make-up." In the evening, too, their thin, stringy arms, like those of a gawky boy, contrast unfavorably with the soft well-rounded limbs of a normal girl or woman.

Slimness is the adjunct only of "sweet seventeen," with her inimitable freshness and naivete. It is out of place after that age. The chief beauty of a woman is her figure, with its rounded, graceful curves—and the glow of unconscious health.

Hair Growing

A FAMOUS Parisian hair-dresser is prophesying the fall of the shingle and the Eton crop, and the return to fashion of long hair.

He bases his prophecy on the theory that "history repeats itself". As he points out, short hair for women is not a new idea—it was even fashionable in the Minoan civilization that preceded Athens. He does not go back as far as that, however, but confines his researches to modern European history. He has uncashed the interesting fact that every short-hair period was also a short-skirt period—as at the time of the French Revolution, when they both lasted for fourteen years.

There seems always to be a regular cycle in the movement, which rises gradually to a crescendo, and then is killed by its own exaggeration. The present fashion started—just before the War—with the bob, then the shingle, next the Eton crop, and lastly the "Hindenburg". Few women had the courage to adopt this latest and most extreme whim of fashion, which is based upon the coiffure—if you can call it such—of the German President!

The skirt, too, has gone to the extreme, being in some cases nothing more than a trill round the waist! It is indeed the crescendo of exaggeration; and the signs are not wanting that the reaction is set in in real earnest. Most of us, it is true, are still having our shingles and crops trimmed regularly once a fortnight;



TWO CANADIAN COUNTESSES
The Countess of Haddington and the Countess of Minto, after the opening of Parliament, in London, England, formerly the Misses Coske, of Montreal

but fashions start in Paris or in the coiffure, which is really rather charming. Like all such reactions, it is from Paris comes the new girlish still a little timid, for the hair is cut

short, though it is neither bob, shingle nor crop. The hair is turned back from the face in a soft rolled effect, and it is brushed across the back of the head. Here, too, it is allowed to grow longer and lower down, so that the hard line on the nape of the neck is softened, and there are no longer any trimmed and prickly bristles. The effect is soft, but not fluffy.

This style will certainly be fashionable in the Spring, and it will prepare the way for real long hair. Several thoughtful Society girls had kept their "tails" at the time of shingling. These they now have dressed to the hilt, and pin them into place in the nape of the neck in the evening—when short hair looks its best. Meanwhile, they are growing their hair as hard as they can, having to face real, undetectable tails before ladies canities them down and forgive.

"Half-Seas Over"

WE ALL know the story of the judge who inquired: "Who is Shakespeare?" but no man can know everything, and sometimes the simplest thing will puzzle learned counsel. When Sir Charles Russell was retained in a big case arising out of a collision at sea, he was specially consulted by nautical experts so that he might not commit any technical

blunder when conducting the defence in court. But in spite of all his precautions he was nonplussed by the simple word "Starboard," used by one of the witnesses, an ordinary seaman, who had obviously primed himself with beer so as to gain courage for his encounter with the great barrister.

"I was about the mizzen, sir," he said, in answer to a question.

"And where is that?" said Russell. "The seaman stared at him in blank amazement and then, recovering his speech, cried in ringing tones, 'There's a nice lubber of a lawyer not to know where about the mizzen is! Bless my eyes, I've never seen such a lubberly fool before!'

By the time the laughter had died away, Russell was ready with a retort. "I admit I am deficient in nautical knowledge," he said, calmly, "but my friend, you've taught me the meaning of one nautical term, and that is 'half seas over'."

There is a dithering flame between the darknesses. What comes it? From sparks incredibly small. How does it end? In nothingness equally incomprehensible. The smoke rising the time the names are turned out, that does not prevent it from vanishing itself entirely in the fiery nimbus as Puffo flame were seen internally.—*Heinrich Heine*.

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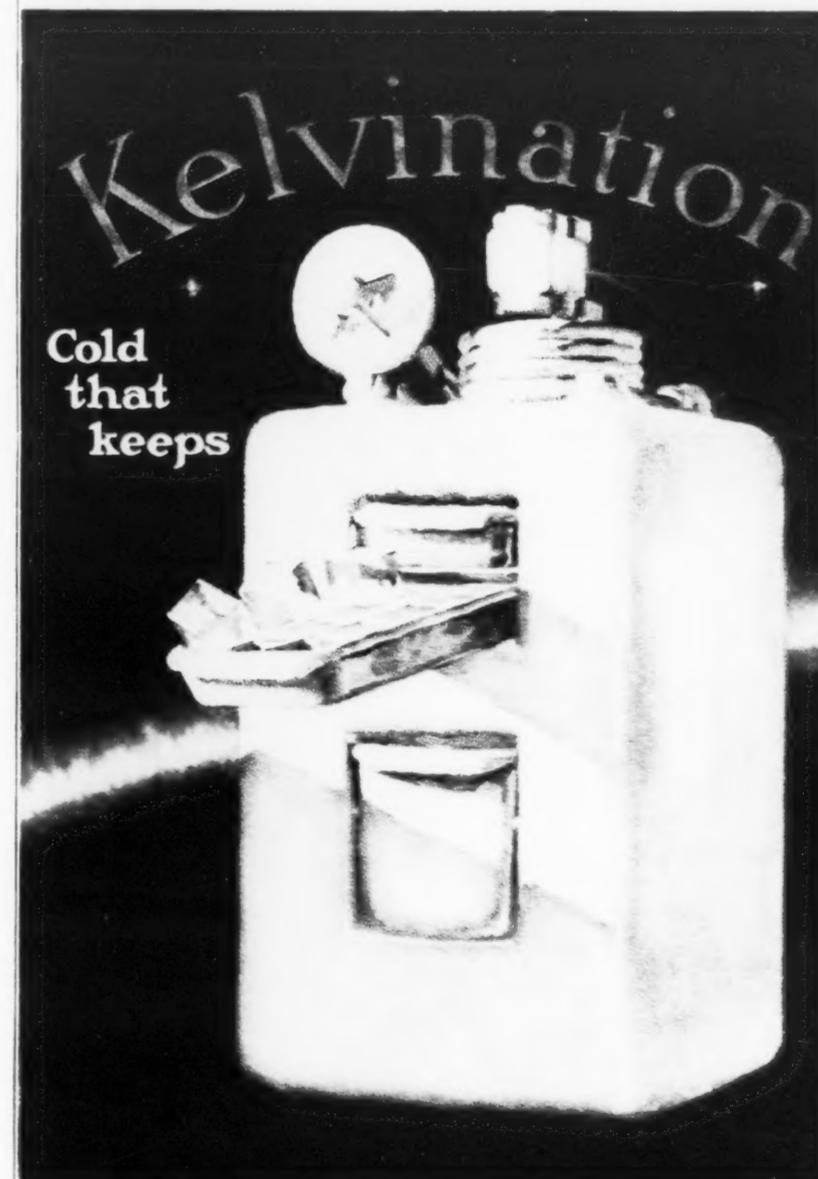
Kelvinator is the cold maker from the light socket—that dry, constant cold between 40 and 50 degrees which preserves all food at its best. The Zone of Kelvination, which Kelvinator automatically provides, is the Zone of Health. You never need to worry about your refrigerator again. And all at a surprisingly low cost to operate.

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A reasonable down payment puts Kelvination, the oldest domestic electric refrigeration, into your home at once through Refrigeration Discount Corporation Finance Plan. There's the freezing unit for your present refrigerator; the new, low-priced Kelvinator "Sealtite" model; or any one of a large assortment of Cabinet Kelvinators by Leonard. You can also get a Leonard Refrigerator in every style, finish and price, made by the world's largest manufacturer of refrigerators. Kelvinator Dealers everywhere. Ask the nearest one to call, or write us direct for information.

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No need
to ask
what
makes
the meal
so good
**H.P.
sauce**



Hon. J. L. Rabson and Major-General J. H. MacBrien, of Ottawa, spent a recent week-end in Montreal.

The engagement has been announced in England between Rowland Hebert, son of Commander and Mrs. R. E. Stokes-Rees and grandson of Admiral W. Stokes-Rees, C.B., and Margaret St. Clair, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cleston, of Montreal.

Mrs. P. J. Paradis, of Quebec, entertained at luncheon last week for Lady Forget, of Montreal.

Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Gordon Graham, are sojourning in Atlantic City.



MRS. DANIEL ROLAND MICHENER

Formerly Norah Evangeline Willis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Willis, of Vancouver. Mr. Michener is the son of Hon. Edward Michener and Mrs. Michener, of Alberta.

Photo by Ashken and Crippen

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Hebert recently returned to Quebec after a tour in Europe.

Mrs. E. L. Cromton, of Montreal, has been visiting in Quebec guest of her sisters, the Misses Gibson.

Mrs. Herbert Meiss, of Montreal, went to New York last Saturday to join her sister, Mrs. Kenneth F. Gilmore, who went to New York to see her daughter, Miss Eleanore Gilmore off to England. Miss Gilmore sailed in the S.S. Ascania and will spend several months in England.

Miss Mary Arribalzaga, of Oxford, N.S., a visitor in Montreal after being the guest of Miss Louis Scott in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mackay, of Dorchester Street, West, Montreal, are visitors in Bermuda, where they will be till April.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gofford, of Montreal, recently sailed for a two months' visit in England.

The marriage of Miss Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Kaline, of Quebec, to Mr. Guy Morton Suckling, son of the late Mr. Henry E. Suckling, and of Mrs. Suckling of Westmount, took place quietly at about past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon of last week at the residence of the bride's parents in Quebec. The Rev. W. H. Stevens officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a model gown of white satin with inserts of Brussels lace and a necklace of seed pearls. The train of white satin was caught at the shoulders with bunches of orange blossoms and lined in shell pink georgette crepe. Her long tulie veil was held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of red roses, orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Brenda Davis, maid of honor, and Miss Brenda Markham, of Montreal, cousin of the bride, as bridesmaids were gowned alike in two-toned frocks of powder blue georgette crepe with collar and cuffs of silver cloth. They wore hats of French felt and straw to match with feather mounts in the post shades, silver slippers and stockings and carried bouquets of pink roses tied with silver ribbon. Mr. Harold J. Hannaford, of Montreal, acted as best man. Mrs. Kaline, mother of the bride, wore a two-toned French made gown of Volga red georgette crepe with hat to match and sash for carrying pink roses. Mrs. Suckling, mother of the bridegroom, was in black brocade crepe satin dress with small black hat. Miss Muriel Suckling, niece of the bridegroom, was in black satin trimmed in beige crepe and wore a hat to match. Mrs. Walter E. Markham, of Montreal, aunt of the bride, wore a gown of powder blue crepe trimmed in pearl grey, a blue straw hat to match and platinum fur. Miss Elsie Jacques, of Montreal, played the wedding march. A reception followed the ceremony. The decorations were carried out in yellow with daffodils, jonquils, tulips, ferns and palms. Mr. Suckling and his bride left later for their wedding trip to New York and Atlantic City, the latter travelling in an astrachan coat with amber colored fox collar and cuffs, over a two-piece tailored dress, and hat to match. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Suckling will

reside in the Redfern Court apartments, Redfern Avenue, Westmount. Other out-of-town guests included Miss Helen Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hannaford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Markham and Miss Brenda Markham, all of Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Lucienne Hamel, daughter of the late Mr. Lomer Hamel and of Mrs. Hamel, of Quebec, to Mr. Arthur Weston Ahern, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ahern, also of Quebec, will take place very quietly on Tuesday, March 22nd.

Miss Marie Papineau, of Quebec, recently entertained at a bridge and a handkerchief shower in honor of Miss Tex Kaline, the bride of the week.

"Getting Better!"



What joy it brings to parents' hearts to see an ailing child on the road to health and strength.

Virol restores and builds up the wasted strength of sick, delicate undernourished children. It helps Nature in her task of building healthy tissue, bone and blood.

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First Anniversary Exhibition in The Fine Art Galleries Fifth Floor, House Furnishings Building



No. 1 "The Countess of Shipbrook"

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Recorded: Sir Walter Armstrong's Work on "Reynolds."

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XVII AND XVIII CENTURY

Bernardo Strozzi, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Nathaniel Hone, John Russell.

XIX CENTURY

English—J. M. W. Turner, John Constable and others.

French—Corot, Daubigny, Troyon, Jacque, Diaz, of the Barbizon School, also Henner, Lepine, Harpignies, Pelouse, Cottet, Vollon, Henri Martin.

Dutch—Mauve, James Maris, Willem Maris, Weissenbruch, Artz, Pieters, Mesdag, De Hoog, De Brock, Kever, Gorter.

LATER BRITISH

Brangwyn, Clausen, Hughes-Stanton, Wimperis, Napier Henry, Stanhope-Forbes, Ollson, Alma-Tadema, Henry, Baird, Bottomley, Winter-Shaw.

You are cordially invited to view the Exhibition.

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Mrs. William C. Hodgson, President of the Quebec Provincial Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, presided at the luncheon given on Wednesday of last week for the Viscountess Willingdon, by the I.O.D.E., in the Province of Quebec, in the ball-room of the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. Others at the head table included Mrs. Osborne, who accompanied Lady Willingdon from Ottawa; Miss Rebecca Church, of Toronto, President of the National Chapter; Mrs. J. M. C. Muir, Regent of the Municipal Chapter; Mrs. George Testor, of Quebec; Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mrs. E. Longtin, of St. John's; Mrs. Duncan Anderson, Mrs. J. G. Ross, Mrs. George Hume, of Sherbrooke; Mrs. Richard Kerr, Mrs. Wilfrid Bovey and Mrs. Donald MacNaughton.

Mrs. Robert Lindsay, of Sherbrooke Street West, will entertain at tea on Tuesday afternoon of next week, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Julius Grinnell, of Vancouver.

Mrs. C. C. Waller, of London, Ont., has been spending two weeks with her sisters, the Misses Johnson, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal. Mrs. Guy Johnson, Lansdowne Avenue, entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday afternoon of last week for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Waller.

Mrs. Walter J. Ahern, of Westmount, was at home on Wednesday of last week. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. F. B. Barlow and Mrs. J. W. Smythe, of Schenectady, N.Y. Mrs. W. L. Wright and Mrs. Andrew Baile poured tea and coffee, and the ices were cut by Mrs. E. C. Baker and Mrs. J. B. Bell.

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